

DRY LAW VIOLATORS
STEAL OWN LIQUORS
FROM BONDED STOREBaltimore Cases Show Bootleggers
Connive With Thieves to
Obtain Whisky

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21 (Staff Correspondence)—Baltimore was a world of bootlegging before prohibition; today thousands of barrels of liquor are in bond in city warehouses. Each barrel contains about 50 gallons of whisky. The bootlegger who is able to steal a cask can dispose of it for as much as \$30 a gallon. That makes a single barrel worth \$1,500, and offers a perpetual bait, in the ill-guarded and scattered store places, for the violence and lawlessness which, in recent days, have shocked the city.

Some 5,000,000 gallons of whisky are in bond under Federal guard, in a score of places. The leakage from these depots has been flagrant and continuous; dry agents say it has been the source of huge illicit profits, and has made up a large share of the liquor offered in this region.

Baltimore Prohibition
A visitor would very likely turn to Baltimore first to study the effect of prohibition in America after four years' trial. In past days liquor was in the hands of a few places. Races and certain religious sects uphold drinking. On the four corners of many streets were implanted four saloons, each a focus for corrupt political influence, and here, finally, was a distilling center. Governor Ritchie has just asserted at Washington in the governors' conference that the law cannot be enforced in Maryland. The situation seems ripe for inquiry.

The practical fact existing up to the very present is the Aladdin-like regard awaiting any bootlegger who could steal whisky from the bonded warehouse. Once inside a warehouse by graft or violence and it meant simply to up-end an ordinary barrel, roll it out of the door, to be \$1,000 richer. The stolen goods were compact, manageable, and, as it has happened, readily negotiable.

The value of two of these barrels was likely to be more than the year's salary of the political appointees who guarded them. In their isolated warehouses they constituted a standing lure for corruption and violence. It is surprising that incompetent guards, scattered warehouses, owners in sympathy with lawbreakers, who often "stole" their own goods, were unable to stop the leaks for the liquor which has flowed steadily out of bond ever since the Volstead Act?

Liquor to Be Centralized
The drys never gave up hope. Their methods have been slow but sure. They have produced results. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to state that within the last few days negotiations were concluded whereby all the bonded liquor in the State will be collected in a guaranteed, hermetically sealed central depot in Baltimore, under guard of men whose devoted purpose is to uphold law.

Negotiations to collect this liquor have gone on for four or five months. Difficulties were extreme; at two times just as the drys felt they were on the verge of success the required guarantee bond was arbitrarily increased at the last moment. Mr. Blair, Collector of Internal Revenue, however, with bond of \$100,000, is said to have signed an order this week that the Monticello warehouse in Baltimore shall be the concentrating point.

Many instances of alleged connivance between warehouse owner and thief have been recorded and show the importance of a central depot. In the early days it was common of a morning to find guards strapped securely to seats, quite uninjured and comfortable, with the warehouse empty. No one was prosecuted for these violations, and owners seemed only too willing to have their "losses" forgotten. In one case an owner brought a sudden suit to recover 70 barrels of whisky in a certain warehouse. This was considered so suspicious.

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YALE STUDENTS ORGANIZE
TO PROMOTE DRY LAW RESPECTTwo Undergraduate Committees Named as Result of
Meeting With President Angell

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21—Two undergraduate committees, one made up of academic students and the other representing the Sheffield Scientific School, have been chosen at Yale University to work toward co-operation in the student body to bring about a greater respect for the prohibition laws.

The appointment of the committees, it was said today, was the result of a meeting held Tuesday at the request of James R. Angell, president of Yale. Fifty students, from various schools of the university, attended the meeting and heard a discussion of the subject by President Angell. The development of student opinion against the use of intoxicating drinks was said to be the object of the meeting.

It was understood the two student committees will have authority to act in specific cases.

Chief of Police Philip T. Smith, in a statement to the Yale Daily News, has remarked upon the decrease in student arrests. He said that arrests of students 20 years ago averaged about 200 a year, while now it is rarely that a student is arrested. Chief Smith said that his only sug-

"TIGER'S" VISIT ADDS \$20,000
TO FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPSRevenue of Tour to Educate Americans in France and
Frenchmen Here—Trip Sidelights Told

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press)—The visit to America of Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France, added \$20,000 to the American Field Service Fund Fellowships, Stephen Bonsal, who managed the tour, announced today. The amount is the surplus of money received from lectures and newspaper articles by "The Tiger" after defraying the expenses of his trip.

The war-time Premier, it was explained, was unwilling to accept financial assistance for his mission and his own means were inadequate, so he accepted lecture and writing contracts to pay his way. He expressed the desire that any surplus be devoted, in memory of his student years in the United States, to the fellowships which are intended among other things to stimulate friendship between France and America through the education in each country of young men from the other.

The American Field Service was organized and directed by A. Platt Andrews, Representative from Massachusetts, to enable young Americans to do ambulance work in France before the United States had entered the war. It was in recognition of this that Mr. Clemenceau selected as the beneficiary of his tour the American Field Service Fund Fellowships, organized after the American Field Service had been disbanded with the end of the war, to perpetuate the names of 127 members by creating a like number of scholarships to send young men of each country to universities in the other. Only 30 have been established, however, because the greater part of the fund's total, set at \$3,500,000, remains to be raised through contributions. "The Tiger's" surplus, it was announced, would make "Clemenceau scholarships" available to deserving students.

Play American Games
In expressing his interest in the aims of the American Field Service Fund Fellowships, according to Mr. Bonsal, Mr. Clemenceau voiced a desire that the young men of France and of America "learn the lessons of life together." He was especially eager that French youths should "digest the precepts of democracy through playing football and other American games in American institutions" and become definitely a part of the college life.

Various agencies whose offers of financial assistance for the American tour were refused because of the ample provisions of his contracts, "The Tiger" suggested, could, if willing, help toward his great aim by contributing those funds to the fellowships. The considerable sum remaining after the cost of the tour had been deducted, was said by Mr. Bonsal to be due to the co-operation of Mr. Clemenceau's friends in cutting the expenses of the trip. Railroad rates were reduced, a private car was lent to the party and other economies effected.

Comments by many of Mr. Clemenceau's auditors on his command of the English language, Mr. Bonsal related, caused "The Tiger" to remark that if he had remained in this country six weeks longer during his exile in the '60s he might have become an American citizen, since at that time it was not necessary to file first papers but merely to apply for citizenship after a certain period of residence.

Enjoyed Criticism
Mr. Clemenceau's American tour was replete with incidents which touched the sense of humor. According to Mr. Bonsal, he was not offended by congressional, political or newspaper attacks, but enjoyed them and welcomed them as giving him an opportunity to make replies.

Some of his "reception parties" provided "The Tiger" with a chuckle, Mr. Bonsal narrated, since officials who, he thought, should have been busy with formalities were informally stepping around with loads of photographs for him to autograph.

But the visitor's chief amusement,

his manager asserted, came from the custom of Americans in addressing him as "Em" Clemenceau.

The former Premier's conclusion upon leaving the United States was said to be that Americans had not misjudged the French so much as they had misjudged the situation in Europe. Closer political contact between the citizens of the two countries in coming generations, he was said to believe, must be effected if America's sacrifices in the war were not to be in vain. The coming generations, in his opinion, must "face the consequences of what we have done, and what we may have left undone."

"The Tiger" was somewhat astonished, Mr. Bonsal said, by American declarations that he was a militarist, since he recalled that it was his "anti-militarist activity" during the Third Empire in France and his participation in a demonstration of sympathy for Abraham Lincoln when the French Government had had leanings toward the Southern cause that made him a political exile in America.

One's enemies often do one more good than one's friends, Mr. Clemenceau once remarked apropos his exile in America. His Monarchist enemies in Paris, he explained, brought about his arrest and exile and thus gave him the greatest experience of his life—his opportunity to live in the United States and study its democracy.

TRAINING OF DRY
LEADERS PROPOSEDProhibition Institute New Project
Announced by the Anti-
Saloon League

Willing observance of the Eighteenth Amendment more than enforcement of law through coercion is the object of an educational campaign about to be launched by the Anti-Saloon League of America in its northeast region, which includes New York and the six New England states, it has been announced. As a preliminary step to this campaign, and in order to train prohibition leaders in the ideals of this new move, an institute of at least a hundred people is being planned for next summer, to be held in one of the college towns, possibly near Boston.

In announcing this latest development in Anti-Saloon League activities to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the northeast region, said:

In addition to coercive law enforcement, I believe that considerable emphasis should be placed upon willing observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted by Congress for its enforcement. As never before the temperance forces should stress educational work, and in order that plans for such a campaign may be thoroughly considered and carefully worked out it is proposed that there be held early next July an institute, somewhat along the general lines of the Institute of Politics which has been held in Williamstown, Mass., for several years. In addition to the members of the Anti-Saloon League organizations in this region it is expected that a number of people not directly connected with the league, but who occupy in their own communities positions of leadership, will participate.

The institute will be held preferably in a college town with beautiful location and having facilities to care for at least 100 people. It will be of 10 days' duration, with round tables from 9 to 11 each morning and 2 to 4 each afternoon, and lectures from 8 to 9 each evening. Round table subjects will be assigned to expert leaders. The evening address will be delivered by some person of special reputation on the broad aspects of prohibition and related problems. There will be no Saturday afternoon session, and Sunday will be given over to two services of high inspirational character.

The recreational side of the program will be given considerable prominence, and competent persons will be in charge of hikes, sports and entertainment. As in the case of the Williamstown institute, the college buildings will be utilized, the round tables and lectures being held in suitable classrooms and assembly halls. The dormitories will provide sleeping accommodations for the institute members.

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Russia Has Shortage of
1,000,000 Tons Cereals

By The Associated Press

Geneva, Dec. 21
RUSSIA will have a shortage of at least 1,000,000 tons of cereals this winter, according to the International Committee of Russian Relief, headed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Reports to the committee from Russian sources declare that, as a result of this shortage, food relief will be required for 8,000,000 people, while the Soviets themselves cannot support more than 5,500,000.

TURKEY ACCEPTS
STRAITS PROPOSAL
OFFERED BY ALLIESPowers to Make Concessions
Regarding Surveillance of
Demilitarized Zones

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 21—
"A great step forward" was the prevailing sentiment in allied circles voiced by M. Barrère at the conference yesterday afternoon when the much-heralded Turkish defiance of the Allies failed to materialize and Ismet Pasha in a speech, which Lord Curzon described as moderate and conciliatory in tone, announced Turkey's acceptance of the allied propositions for free passage of the Straits, and Lord Curzon indicated the Allies willingness to make concessions regarding the surveillance of demilitarized zones in deference to Turkish sensibilities.

The session, which it was apprehended might be stormy if not catastrophic, went along smoothly and ended with feelings of good will and encouragement on all sides, with the possible exceptions of the Russians, who had nothing to say.

No American Statement

All day long there had been ominous intimations of a stiffening of the Turkish attitude, which could only mean a rupture of the Conference. The anxiety increased at the reports of a mysterious note issued by Richard Washburn Child that the American Government opposed the allied project for the Straits. Turkish sympathizers claimed that their delegation had split the Allies and America and could therefore assume a dictatorial attitude. It was not until Mr. Child was available after the Conference that the truth could be learned, which was that he had not seen an eleven-page statement on the Straits' commission but that the Turks had unreservedly announced he made to the Conference several days ago that America was not in favor of an international commission, but urged reliance upon separate treaty agreements.

This statement, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, was issued not with the intent of opposing allied projects, but merely to restate the American position on account of the suggestions that if the American Government adhered to the convention they might accept a seat on the international commission. The Turks before the session, however, for what doubts were conceived to be its psychological effect, made the most of it. The differences remaining to be adjusted are:

Question of Garrison
1. The question of the Turkish garrison at Gallipoli.
2. The right of foreign powers to have stationary ships at Constantinople.
3. Surveillance.

Regarding the garrison, Ismet said the Turks wanted 5000, but if the Allies thought this too much let them name a figure. Lord Curzon took the position that a garrison was inconsistent with the idea of a demilitarized zone, and reminding the Turks that they could have a gendarmerie in the demilitarized zones in addition to the garrisons at Kavak and on the south shore of the Sea of Marmora, asked if these would not suffice. Here the matter was left.

The objection to stationary ships, Lord Curzon said, was new, but doubtless the ambassadors who used them would not insist upon warships, provided they could have yachts and

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FRANCE DEMANDS PLEDGES
IN RETURN FOR MORATORIUMRepublic Maintains Its Uncompromising Attitude—That
Country and Great Britain Still at VarianceBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 21—The reports sent from Paris stating that a compromise has already been reached and that it merely remains for the January conference to register it, are based upon mere lobby talk. Unfortunately, there remains much in the French view which is not acceptable to the British and vice versa. What, however, can be affirmed is that there has been conversations between Lord Derby, British Minister of War, Count de Saint Aulaire, French Ambassador in London, Raymond Poincaré, President Millerand and others in the French capital and the respective positions have been defined.

France still declines to grant a moratorium even of a month to Germany, except in return for specific pledges. These pledges, if they are only of the



Prince Celasio Caetani

New Ambassador From Italy to the United States

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR
OPPOSES LOAN TO GERMANYPrince Caetani Believes War Debts of All Nations Must
Be Dealt With Collectively

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The new Italian Ambassador, Prince Celasio Caetani, arrived here last evening on the steamship Colombo, and goes to Washington today to take up his duties as the first official emissary to the United States of the Mussolini Government.

Prince Caetani, who spent more than 13 years in America between 1902 and 1914 as a mining engineer and a year or so as a working miner in Colorado after graduating from the Columbia School of Mines, spoke freely to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on his voyage up the harbor of the new policy of what he described as the "revolutionary democratic Italy," which he declared has been made possible by the Fascist movement.

Through With Professionals

Understand this first, that Italy is not trying Mussolini as an experiment. A real revolution has taken place, an irrevocable revolution. Italy has finished with the professional politician and the professional diplomat. The whole Italian people has welcomed a government absolutely popular and national in character, and also a government of young men.

Mussolini himself is only 38. I think he is the youngest Premier in Europe, and it is with young men that he is surrounding himself. He alone should lead Americans to doubt that Fascism is a reactionary movement. Under a Premier who was born in the working class and who has suffered exile for his opinions, we are stamping out the anarchy of communism, but as to labor in the broad sense, the new Government is progressive and will carry through a strong and liberal social program. As to the political game, as such, the Italian people has lost its patience. We are through with all that "rot" for a long time to come, and I think that is a sentiment understandable everywhere.

It is a strange revolution that sends up the values of government bonds and national securities and enhances Italian exchange, yet that is exactly what has happened. Coal is, of course, still a problem, but it is not excessively acute now. We are getting reparations coal from Germany and our imports elsewhere from England and Russia for instance, are satisfactory, though there is a lot of wastage due to the poor

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ENGLAND INDORSES
CUNO SURVEY PLAN
FOR GERMAN RELIEFGerman Chancellor Requests Mr.
Hoover to Head Commission
to Make Economic Study

LONDON, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press)—The request by a German trade commission that a committee of American business men headed by Herbert Hoover visit Germany to undertake a thorough survey of economic conditions as the basis of a new reparations treaty, was seen here today as the probable starting point of rumors as to American intervention in the reparations problem.

Great Britain, it is semi-officially learned, has informed the American State Department of its consent to such a plan. The British Government's message, sent in response to an inquiry from the United States, it was said, is expected to be followed by the assent of France, to which the American Government also communicated the German suggestion.

The proposal was made by a German commission headed by the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, to the United States Chamber of Commerce, which in turn is understood to have asked Mr. Hoover to present the plan at a Cabinet meeting. This was done and the matter passed into the hands of the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes.

The German proposal that the American commission determine the extent of Germany's ability to pay and assert that they would agree to meet this amount if France and Great Britain approved of the plan. To this end Mr. Hughes opened negotiations with the London and Paris governments.

In connection with proposals for the solution of the German reparations problem, Reuters announces this afternoon there is good reason to believe that certain informal suggestions have been made to France through Ambassador Jusserand. The nature of these is unknown, but it is thought likely they advocate the reconvening of the international bankers' committee which met in Europe last June.

It was stated at the Foreign Office today that there was no information there as to any formal exchange of notes relating to a proposal to have a committee of American business men make a survey of conditions in Germany to form the basis of a new reparations settlement. The report that such a step was under way has attracted wide attention here in connection with the various reports of movements contemplated toward European adjustment, on which so far there has been no official utterance by way of confirmation.

Mr. Barnes Issues Statement
Backing Intervention Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press)—Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a statement 3-day credits entirely to American initiative the movement looking to a survey of economic conditions in Germany to serve as the basis for a new reparations treaty.

He says it is a mistake to attribute the suggestion to German Chancellor Cuno and pledges his organization to the support of any action the United States Government is willing to take.

His statement follows:

This report probably originates in the recognition by all countries that a definite settlement of the reparations problem would be a considerable gain on the road to world recovery. It is natural that business organizations of the world should look to a settlement of reparations, to America, which refused at the outset to share in reparations, and therefore has no self-interest in the question.

It is manifest that our American Administration is properly exploring every avenue of hopeful progress in reaching a determination, in accord with France and the other Allies, but it is certainly a mistake to say that such efforts have been suggested by Chancellor Cuno or from any German authority. The action of the American Government is certainly not based upon a German initiative but is inspired undoubtedly by the belief that the peace of the world and the recovery of the Allies, could be greatly facilitated by a settlement of the reparations question.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing the business men of America, stands ready, if called on, as indeed all other business organizations undoubtedly do, to assist in such an effort.

France's Approval
of Economic Survey
Is Expected at Once

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press)—German overtures through imperial channels for American intervention to obtain a revision of German reparations schedules, reported in London dispatches of The Associated Press, throws the first definite light on the method by which American influence is being drawn into a new attempt at final adjustment of the vexing reparations problem.

The next to be looked for, obviously, is an indication of the French attitude on the German proposal that an American economic commission review Germany's present situation and estimate her capacity to pay as a basis for a new reparations treaty.

There is reason to believe that previous government reports from Berlin are of a character to justify hope that if the French should prove agreeable to the proposed plan for reparations revision, no insurmountable obstacles would remain in the way of an agreement as to the specific amount Germany could and would pay.

A stumblingblock to such an agreement up to this time, officials here and

in Berlin are understood to have felt, has been the lack of a channel for informal preliminary exchange of views between Berlin and Paris. British agencies hardly could offer their services, as Great Britain is too fully committed on reparations views in opposition to the French position to be effective in negotiations to the Paris Government.

As the proposal approved by the Cuno Government is seen here it represents employment of American commercial and governmental agencies to bring German and French views into harmony. It is known that a view taken in official quarters in Berlin is that an unbiased reconsideration of Germany's capacity to pay would show that figure to be not as remote as might be expected from the lowest estimate of the French authorities as to what reimbursement they must receive from Germany for damages inflicted during the war.

It is recalled here that the Cuno Government in Germany rests very largely for its support on the industrialist group, which presumably includes the commercial and business interests now moving for intervention of American business representatives in the reparations problem. As the task of actual payment of Germany's reparations must of necessity fall largely upon this political group, added weight is attached to proposals from that quarter. Observers have reported that without support of the industrialists the Cuno Government could not stand and that a Socialist ministry must replace it, probably to be followed by political upheavals. If the Cuno Government is supporting the informal efforts toward a new agreement with France on reparations, therefore, the view is taken in some quarters here that it means recognition in Germany that she must pay the cost of the war as far as her capacity will permit and is prepared to do so.

WOMEN TO ISSUE MONTHLY JOURNAL

A monthly journal of news concerning those questions of political and legislative interest that bear upon the league's program, is to be issued by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president. Mrs. True Worthy White has been appointed editor of the new publication while a committee of arrangements is composed of Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Mrs. Joseph A. McCord, Miss Fanny C. Osgood and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors. This supplement, "The Beacon," which specializes on legislative bulletins, reports the routine of legislative measures and is issued only during the time the Massachusetts State Legislature is in session.

SAN DIEGO GAINS 9000 IN YEAR
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Estimate recently compiled show that nearly 9000 residents have come to San Diego to live since the first of the year, and that the total population of the city is approximately 113,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Executives Club: Holiday meeting. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, will speak on "Personnel." 8 o'clock.
Commonwealth Club: Lecture, "Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, 'South Georgia—An Outpost of the Arctic' by Robert C. Murphy, A. M., D. Sc., 8 o'clock.
Jordan Hall: Minstrel show, students of Tufts College.
Margaret Fuller House: Medieval festival, "Why the Chimes Rang," 7 Temple Street, 8 o'clock.
Public Library: Free lecture, "Luce della Robbia," by Charles T. Carruth, 8 o'clock.
Automotive Engineers' Society: New England Section, dinner and meeting, Hotel Buckminster, 8:30.
Boston Y. M. C. U.: Fire Gong Dinner, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 8:30.
Boston Arena: Hockey game, Victoria Hockey Club vs. Pittsburgh Hockey Club, 8 o'clock.
Harvard University Dramatic Club: Two ancient English plays, "The Lutterworth Christmas Play" and "The Pageant of the Shearman and Tailors," Germanic Museum, 7:30 and 9.
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Annual meeting and observance of Forefather's Day, 3 Ashburton Place, 8 o'clock.
American Rubber Association: Dinner, Copley Plaza, 7 o'clock.

Theaters
Colonial—"Orange Blossoms," 8:15.
Copley—"Raffles," 8:15.
Holla—"Bullseye," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Dover Road," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15.
Shubert—Frank Tinney, 8:15.
St. James—"The Hypocrites," 8:15.
Tremont—"Carnegie Applaud," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music
Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

WGI (Medford Hills)—8. "General Conditions in the Shoe and Leather Industry," 8:30. "A Yorkshire Ward," story read by Miss Veronica. Play of Emerson College of Oratory: Christmas carols by choir of Boston University College of Liberal Arts.
WNAU (Boston)—7. Bedtime story, Mrs. William H. Stewart, 7:10. Concert, Miss Arson, soprano; T. Edward Manning, baritone; Miss Lillian Kivian, pianist.
WJZ (Newark)—7. Jack Rabbit Stories, by David Cory, 7:15. "Piel," by Fred Schaffer, 8:45, vocal concert; 8:30, dance music, Triangle Orchestra.
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:30. Yuletide stories and music for children; 8:30, instrumental concert.
KW (Chicago)—8:30, instrumental and vocal concert.
WGY (Schenectady)—8:45, children's program; 7:45, play, "The Sign of the Cross," instrumental selections by WGY orchestra.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Norfolk House (Central Children's entertainment), 14 John Eliot Square, 4:30 and 7:45.
Dorchester Neighborhood House: Play, "Christmas Eve at Mother Hubbard's," 8 o'clock.
Ellis Memorial: Play, "The Three Roses," 8 o'clock.
Hale House: Play, "The Christmas Box," given before the Y. W. C. A., 40 Berkeley Street.
Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House: Play, "Why the Chimes Rang," 8 o'clock.

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GERMAN-AMERICANS MAY BACK BIG LOAN

Bankers Disagree With Mr. Lamont—Declare Time Not Premature for Undertaking

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Certain bankers in New York who have German affiliations and an intimate knowledge of under-surface activities of the German Government with regard to an international loan to Germany disagree with the stand of Thomas W. Lamont and the Morgan firm in several striking particulars.

Inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in those financial circles which favor an early German reparation loan of gigantic proportions, such as that which has been mooted within the last few days, disclose several important facts. The Monitor representative was given to understand that the visit of the German Ambassador to J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Lamont last Saturday, though in the nature of a "feeler," was made because the German Government is confident that German-Americans are able and willing to subscribe for practically all of a German loan in America up to and beyond \$1,000,000,000.

Situation Has Been Canvassed
The German Government's representatives in this country have for the last year been canvassing the situation, and have reported to Berlin that they regard it as unquestioned that there is ample capital in the hands of German-Americans, and that further more there will be a prompt response once it is announced that German bonds are available. This view differs with Mr. Lamont's on two essential points, first that a German loan is premature, and second that a German loan of great proportions would not be successful.

The bankers who support the idea of an early big German loan, however, do not impugn Mr. Lamont's position. They merely believe he is mistaken, either because he has not taken into consideration the German-Americans' capacity to absorb a great issue, or if he has taken it into consideration, that he has failed to properly estimate it. From other sources it has been learned that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Lamont have taken the question of the German-American as an investor into consideration. In fact, it is known by those in close touch with the negotiations which have taken place since the adjournment of the bankers' meeting in Paris last June, that that phase of the loan question has occupied the attention of the Reparation Commission and the various financial experts in London, Paris, New York, Washington and Berlin.

German-American Support

While allied experts and financial authorities in some of the so-called neutral countries have shown a disposition to rely to some extent on the availability of capital owned by citizens of other countries of German origin, and particularly to that held by German-Americans, they have felt, it is understood, that the German financiers have overestimated the ability and willingness of the German-American to subscribe to a great issue of German reparation bonds.

The bankers who expect a big German reparation loan to be realized soon do not regard the German Ambassador's visit to Mr. Morgan as something that happened as the result of any isolated action on the part of the German Government. In their opinion, the German Ambassador's main aim was to make it clear that a

FRANCE DEMANDS PLEDGES IN RETURN FOR MORATORIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

French view of control. The British have in mind the constitution of a committee of experts to advise the German Government. It would enable any German Government which sincerely desires reforms, to fulfill the purpose in the face of opposition, since the recommendations of an independent body would be listened to.

But it is necessary that it should be independent, and not a mere debt-collecting organization. The British view is that such a body cannot be imposed upon Germany, unless there is a lengthy moratorium. In other words the British want the moratorium to precede control, whereas the French are anxious that the control should precede the moratorium.

Occupation of Ruhr District

As for the occupation of the Ruhr district it is obvious that France is not prepared to insist, at this moment on such a step. M. Poincaré's speech disposed of the feeling in favor of instant action. But the French reserve the right to move at some subsequent date unless a satisfactory solution is forthcoming.

At the same time the American propositions are being reduced to a reconvening of the bankers committee—the International Economic Conference—but its composition would be the same and its purpose identical with the International Bankers Commission of last June.

The Washington Government's suggestion, conveyed through J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, is that America would not object to bankers

settlement of the reparation question was the prerequisite to a loan. Consequently, the banking group most anxious to see the big German loan idea succeed, display an optimistic manner, quite unusual for their type. Men prominently interested in German affairs, whose attitude toward reparation settlements, has been that of complete pessimism, seem thoroughly satisfied with the present course of events.

Purposes of Ambassador's Visit

There are those who regard the German Ambassador's visit to Mr. Morgan as a fine piece of propaganda, and those who hold to this view include both admirers of German diplomacy and those who despise or deplore it. It is contended that Germany had two things to accomplish in regard to the proposed loan. First, the necessity of serving notice on France that the only way to get reparations paid was through an early loan; and second, that the only way to get an early loan was to agree on reparation terms. There is no doubt in the minds of those who support German tactics, that the German Ambassador is quite satisfied with the answer that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Lamont gave him last Saturday.

The insistence on the part of the Morgan firm that reparation must be settled as a prerequisite to a loan, to the apologist or admirer of Germany, had no note of reproach to Germans; on the contrary to them, the Morgan sentiment is interpreted as a fling at the French. Commenting on the situation, a foremost authority on financial matters with strong pro-German proclivities said: "The French have begun at last to see light. They will now begin to cease bedeviling the situation. A settlement of the reparation problem is in sight."

BAVARIAN PRESIDENT NOT TO BE ELECTED

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press)—Although the Constitutional Committee of the Bavarian Diet recently reported favorably on a bill providing for the election of a state president, a test vote in the Diet has shown the Peasants' Party, Democrats and Socialists opposed to such a measure. Consequently an election is regarded as a remote possibility. Those most prominently mentioned for President are former Crown Prince Rupprecht and Dr. Von Kahr, formerly Premier.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh northerly winds.
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably rain or snow on the coast; strong northeast change in temperature; strong northeast to northwest winds, diminishing tonight and Friday; probably snow tonight; not much change in temperature; fresh, possibly strong shifting winds.

Weather Outlook

The south Atlantic disturbance will move rapidly northeastward along the coast, reaching the Atlantic almost generally in the Atlantic states. The weather will be generally fair in the Washington forecast, Thursday night and Friday. Temperature will rise in northern New England, while somewhat warmer weather is probable Friday in the middle Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany, N. Y. 38
Atlantic City 38
Boston 38
Buffalo 32
Chicago 32
Cleveland 32
Denver 32
Detroit 32
Evanston 32
Galveston 32
Hartford 32
Havana 32
Jacksonville 32
Los Angeles 32
Memphis 32
Miami 32
Milwaukee 32
Minneapolis 32
Montreal 32
New Orleans 32
New York 32
Philadelphia 32
Pittsburgh 32
Portland, Me. 32
Reno 32
San Francisco 32
St. Louis 32
St. Paul 32
Washington 32

DRY LAW VIOLATORS STEAL OWN LIQUORS FROM BONDED STORE

(Continued from Page 1)

picious a sign by dry agents that they straightway burst the brand-new lock they found on the warehouse door—to discover the 70 barrels of whiskey had disappeared. The most sensational case now pending before Amos W. W. Woodcock, district attorney, in which a former prize fight promoter, under indictment with three others, is charged with putting up capital to finance the robbery of the Greenway brook distillery, where the killing of one of the guards revealed a huge plot, involving gunmen, go-betweens and capitalists, which will be thoroughly aired in a few weeks.

Legislature Does Not Take Step

The outstanding fact in Maryland is the Legislature's failure to pass a state enforcement act. Prohibitionists blame the act's defeat on one man, a church deacon, who suddenly reversed his vote on the final day's debate in the House, after a dry bill had passed the House of Representatives 58 to 47, and who thereby, it is said, put prohibition in the hands of its enemies by a single ballot vote to 1924. The final Senate vote was 14 to 13, each vote representing a Maryland county, though a majority of counties actually favor enforcement.

Despite natural resentment at the last-minute switch of the solitary Senate recalcitrant who is generally accused of bad faith, it is probable that the wet Governor would have vetoed the measure if it had reached him. Governor Ritchie seeks renomination, and has made an avowed bid for wet support.

Without a state act, Maryland is in a welter of conflicting county regulations. It is difficult for a stranger to understand the actual conditions. Suppose, for example, one is in Caroline County. A liquor violator here may take a quart of whiskey home every month, and be free from county interference of every kind. The regulations next door to Caroline County will be entirely different. The law of Caroline County will be held superior to the American Constitution, unless one of the 15 or so federal officers who attempt to police the whole state happen to be present. It is in these circumstances that Governor Ritchie in Washington pleads for states' rights in dealing with liquor! Fortunately for Maryland the country districts are overwhelmingly dry.

Other Disturbing Factors

In Baltimore the Attorney-General has given decision that largely nullifies the assistance of state police and constabulary in enforcing the federal law. Edmund Budnitz, prohibition director for Maryland, has not shown strong allegiance to the dry cause.

Maryland's political machine is generally antagonistic to enforcement. There are signs that this regime is shifting ground. The dry victory in the House of Representatives startled many leaders. A rebellion in Baltimore in the dominant party against the power being wrested from leaders by the brewing company "wets" has caused factions. Some leaders of Governor Ritchie's own party assert he cannot be re-elected. Finally, the recent lawlessness and flagrant violations are rousing the people, including even wets, to demand a fair trial of prohibition.

The greatest hope for the future is the steady progress that has been made in the past. The saloon has vanished from Baltimore. Drunkenness is going, as shown by 1917-1918 totals 12,681, and in 1920-21 were only 4943.

"In Maryland you see prohibition at its worst," said George W. Crabbe, head of the Anti-Saloon League. "Enforcement is temporarily in the hands of enemies. Yet already the people have spoken, vast improvements have been made, and the political control is cracking. The House dry majority will increase in the next election. Five years from now this State which ratified the Eighteenth Amendment will have its enforcement code in active operation."

HUGE APARTMENT BUILDING BEGUN

Preliminary work on the construction of "The Chatham," an apartment house, planned to contain 800 rooms, and estimated to cost \$5,000,000, was begun today on the land in Brookline bounded by Longwood Avenue, Chatham Street and Colchester Street. Last spring, when the project was made public, objection was raised by the Longwood Associates on the ground that such an enterprise was not desirable in that district but it was said today that "if the Chatham, Inc., the corporation behind this apartment house project, complies with the building laws in the erection of the

structure and with the recent zoning regulations of Brookline, there can be no further objection."

The first two stories of the house are to be of Indiana limestone and the main shaft of Harvard brick. The first floor will contain offices, lobby and a main dining room capable of accommodating 400 persons. An assembly room will provide for 1000 persons. A concourse with shops catering to the needs of housekeepers in the various apartments in the house will be another feature. All of the rooms and suites for housekeeping will be thoroughly modern in every particular.

STRICT DRY PLEDGE URGED ON PRESIDENT

Representative Uphaw Wants All Federal Officials to Abstain From Use of Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Selecting as his theme, "A Christmas Gift to Society, Namely, Sobriety," William D. Uphaw (D.), Representative from Georgia, noted throughout the south as an evangelist and an ardent dry, startled the House yesterday by demanding that all federal and state officials, from the President to the governors and the judges, swear an allegiance to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Regarding President Harding's action in calling the conference of governors to consider ways of law enforcement, Representative Uphaw told the House that he deemed it "highly and painfully significant" that the President has felt the necessity of calling such a conference.

People Want Practice

While making it clear that he heartily endorsed the President's action, the Georgia Representative said he deprecated its necessity. He added:

But we might as well be plain about it. The plain people are justly skeptical of many of these high officials. They laugh at their high-sounding pronouncements because they doubt their sincerity. The people—the plain people—have cumulative evidence that some of these "conferencing" governors and many other high officials do not care for the prohibition enforcement which they preach to others. Timorous souls have never inspired anybody. This is no time for pussyfooting utterances and actions on the part of our national and state leaders. Let us wipe the cloud away as a Christmas gift to sobriety.

Come on, Governors: come on, Cabinet officers; come on, congressmen and senators; come on, officials and patriots—to a Christmas consecration!

Suggests Beginning at Home

Mr. Uphaw's speech, in effect, was an appeal that each federal and state official take a New Year's pledge of allegiance to the Volstead Law, and in characteristic evangelistic style, Mr. Uphaw said:

If these governors who put their feet under the President's mahogany at the White House really wish to get anywhere in their conference for law enforcement let them remember what the beloved and immortal Sam Jones said: "If you want to reform the world begin on yourself and then you will have one rascal out of the way."

Let these governors, led by the President and Vice-President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet walk out into the open and lift their hands to high heaven and take a new oath of allegiance to the whole Constitution of the United States and the American flag.

Let them sacredly declare that, regardless of what their tastes and practices have been, they will never again build up a bootlegging barroom business by drinking any form or amount of illicit liquors at any dinner, at any function, or in any ballroom or back alley. Let every member of Congress and every United States Senator follow suit; let every state and federal judge and every prosecuting attorney in America stand up like a patriotic man and declare that he will never again personally trample the Constitution, which he has sworn to obey and defend.

Let the President issue a ringing proclamation calling every citizen, and especially every official, to total abstinence, for the common good. No longer must these "higher ups" say "go" at the end of an official lash; they must say "come" in all the glory and effectiveness of official leadership.

Mr. Parker Denounced

Singling out John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, for attack, Mr. Uphaw denounced him as a "visionary hero of windmills," and referred to him as the "fantastic Governor of Louisiana." His attack on Governor Parker was made in connection with that official's recent visit to Washington to enlist the co-operation of the federal Government against the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana and a more recent statement, issued at the White Sulphur Springs conference, that "prohibition is a failure."

'Cawpley' or 'Copeley'? That Is the Question

Whether 'Tis Better "Cope" or "Camp" for Copley Square

"Caw-play! Caw-play!" joyously sang out an obliging blue-uniformed man from his perch at the rear door of a Boston Elevated car in the Boylston Street subway the other day.

"Cope-ley! Cope-ley!" answered an echo from the blue-uniformed man at the front of the car, which, by the way, had just pulled into the station nearest the central public library.

A woman, obviously a visitor to Boston, and of erudite tendencies, shook her head quizzically as she edged a well-mannered way toward the rear exit. No doubt she was reflecting:

"Well, I never! Here in scholarly Boston people do not know which way to pronounce the name of historic Copley Square."

"Caw-play" or "Cope-ley"—which? Obviously the Elevated railway has not instructed its car men on this point. But surely the Telephone Company had done so when it opened the new "Copley" exchange. Chief operator of one exchange, apprised of the reporter's bewilderment, divulged the secret that the "Hello girls" had been instructed to say "Caw-play." When the reporter, wishing to have his facts well-grounded, asked another chief operator, he too, shook his head, for the reply came back, "Cope-ley!"

But the learned Bostonian Society, however, vouchsafes the information that the square was named in honor of John Singleton Copley, one-time Boston artist, and insists that it is "Cawpley" Square.

Is it any wonder that Boston is fascinating to the stranger, particularly to those reduced to the whirl and maze of its underground rapid-transit railway? At any rate, the lady passenger was smiling as she stepped from the subway car and walked off toward the passageway leading to the central library—possibly to pore over the leaves of ancient volumes to learn how to pronounce "Copley Square."

DR. HOPKINS TELLS AIMS OF EDUCATION

Too many unqualified men are going to colleges in the United States, simply because it is the popular thing to do, said Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in addressing the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley Plaza Hotel this afternoon. He discussed the subject, "What Are We Aiming at in New England Education?"

The more diverse things men do, the more types of education and of educational institutions there are, he said. He made a plea for more individualism in education and also said an effort must be exerted continually to make certain that our schools are kept free and untrammelled.

TEXTILE DEMAND POSTPONED

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 21 (Special)—The Fall River Textile Council, which represents practically all the branches of the textile industry, voted last night to lay on the table until March 1 the question of seeking an increase of wages on the first of the year. The council officials felt that it is an inopportune time to make a demand for an advance.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES TO MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—An informative program of the 77 gatherings of the American Historical Association and other bodies of similar character to be held at the university, Dec. 27 to 30, was issued by the secretary's office of Yale University yesterday. Among the speakers will be Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and Sir Robert Laird Borden of Canada.

OWL'S HEAD MAY GO BACK

OWL'S HEAD, Me., Dec. 21.—This town, set off from South Thomaston by act of Legislature in April, 1921, will again become a part of South Thomaston if a petition signed by a large number of citizens carries weight at the coming session. The selectmen of this town were served yesterday with copies of the petition, which asks annexation to the other town.

TURKEY ACCEPTS STRAITS PROPOSAL OFFERED BY ALLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

launches. Consultation and consideration, with a view to a change, was promised.

The remaining question of inspection and control of the demilitarized zones, Lord Curzon acknowledged, was important. He was sure the Turkish Government would not oppose the idea itself, since if the zones were demilitarized certain steps must be taken to insure continuance of this state, and Ismet had already recognized the institution. His objection, Lord Curzon felt, was rather to the manner of surveillance and on this understanding he hoped he and his colleagues would be able to make satisfactory suggestions.

In closing, he referred to Turkish sensitiveness on the subject of sovereignty and said every treaty involved some limitation of freedom of action. He cited the Great Lakes Treaty in America as a case where such limitation of sovereignty had conferred great benefits to the countries making sacrifices.

Baron Hayashi confessed he had come to the meeting in the belief that Ismet had issued an ultimatum, but he was happy to find it was not so. He was pleased with the declarations of the other representatives and hoped for an early conclusion of a settlement.

M. Barrère in summing up the developments said the solution might shortly be carried out. Mr. Duca congratulated the conference on the definite stride taken toward its goal.

Wordy Altercation Brings Session to an Abrupt Close

LAUSANNE, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press)—A wordy altercation between Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, and Riza Nur Bey, Turkish Nationalist delegate, caused Signor Montano, president of the Near Eastern conference commission on minorities, to bring this morning's session of the commission to an abrupt close. The dispute was over the question of liberty of emigration. Mr. Venizelos bitterly attacked the Ankara Government and protested against the alleged deportation of Greeks by the thousand from Anatolia. Riza Nur replied in the same vein, charging Mr. Venizelos with being responsible for the Turco-Greek war and its consequences. The voices of two delegates rose to a high pitch, both speaking at the same time and refusing to heed the pleadings of the president that they calm down. In view of this, Signor Montano declared the session adjourned amid confusion.

MR. HOOPER TO SPEAK AGAINST VIVISECTION

Progress of the anti-vivisection movement will be discussed at a public meeting in Tremont Temple, next Tuesday at 3 p. m., under auspices of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. Arthur W. Hooper, treasurer of the organization, will make special reference to the movement against animal experimentation in European countries. It is hoped to announce at this meeting the results of the proposed anti-vivisection amendment in California.

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8x10	32.50	4x4	8.50
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		2.5x15	14.50
		2.5x12	12.00
		2.5x9	9.75
		3x16	21.50
		3x6	8.00
		2.5x8	5.00
		Mats	2.00

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RESTRICTIONISTS URGE CENSUS OF 1910 AS ALIEN QUOTAS BASIS

Professor Points Out Immigrants From Debatable Sources Were Fewer 12 Years Ago—Modification Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—In its relation to immigration to this country, the 3 per cent restrictive act now operative at United States ports of entry really constitutes an American thumb in the dike.

The protective barrier of consular representatives abroad, and of immigration officials, inspectors and detention and rejection methods at ports here, was reinforced by congressional action with this temporary stopgap at what was regarded as the weak point in the wall—the lack of legislation to exclude the rising tide of "undesirables" from central and southern Europe.

Awakening of the European conscience with respect to the treatment of immigrants at American ports, as manifested recently by official British protests against alleged indignities suffered by subjects, calls attention to this preventive measure and its significance. On June 30, 1924, the 3 per cent restriction expires. In other words, to continue the figure, the United States then withdraws its thumb from the breach, and in its stead, it is presumed, will be put the permanent immigration policy of the United States. Upon the successful application of the 3 per cent measure depends largely whether it or a similar piece of legislation will serve as a continuing policy, or whether unrestricted immigration will again flow steadily into American shores.

Many Factors Involved

In the meantime, however, unlike the boy of the story, the body politic which seeks to stop the breach is being beset by various forces which hope to cause an early withdrawal of the restriction. Racial, commercial, industrial and religious factors are involved. In Europe is felt the backwash of this American movement to open wide again the gates to all comers.

Advocates of restriction maintain that the question of success of this measure cannot be based on stories calculated willfully or otherwise to discredit the handling of immigrants at American ports. To comprehend fully the reason for the law, and the desirability of restriction as a permanent policy, they say, it is necessary to penetrate the mists of so-called Ellis Island "sob stories," and tales from abroad of aliens seeking refuge, or those destitute through deportation, to the underlying causes which prompted the establishment of immigration quotas.

Prior to the outbreak of the World War in 1914 central and southern Europe were pouring their hundreds of thousands into America annually. The immigrants were coming into the United States at a rate exceeding 1,000,000 a year, and a majority of these were from countries representing different standards than those accepted by nations from which came the earlier millions of citizens-to-be.

Quantity Has Decreased
In 1913 a total of 1,197,891 were admitted, and in 1914 admissions swelled to 1,218,480. Compare these figures with 309,556, the number of those admitted during the fiscal year ending in June, 1922, and it will be seen that the quantity has decreased tremendously.

The end of the World War brought reports of great numbers of persons preparing to journey to America. Especially were those from the southern European countries getting ready to do so. Congress installed the literacy test, and as a tightening-up measure the restrictive act was passed. The measures were adopted to keep out the southern and central Europeans. For generations the country had accepted willingly the north European peoples, those from the north and west of Europe, the English and their island associates, and the Scandinavians, the French and the Germans. In the main, these peoples correspond to the chief elements of native population, their manners and methods did not conflict with American habits of action, thought and speech, so it has been claimed, and the immigrant, as a problem, had not attracted the detailed attention he is now receiving.

Proponents of restriction claim that the coming of the southern Europeans changed all this, that they brought different, and undesirable methods, customs, institutions and habits of thought. Their opponents reply that restriction is a device of persons of Anglo-Saxon and Germanic descent to keep America for the "Nordic" race, that this is an unnatural attempt to stop a migratory movement similar to other great mass movements which have continued from the days of the Israelitish exodus, through the centuries of Goth and Hun invasions, down to the western sweep of migrants from Europe to America in the last century.

Southern Europe Sends Many
When the tide began to turn, in 1890, immigrants from southern Italy, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, Russia and the Near East began to loom large in the annual reports of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, for the first time. Of the total of 19,526,163 immigrants from Europe from 1882 to 1914, nearly 12,000,000 were from these countries, and it is asserted that a majority of the 33,000,000 persons of foreign birth or with one or both parents of foreign birth, now resident in the United States, are from the south and central portions of Europe.

Before the war these classes contributed a great amount of the unskilled labor of the country. Organized labor today is opposed to further such accessions to its ranks. Such immigrants work for less money and have lower living standards than the American workman. Labor leaders, professors who were astounded when the selective draft revealed illiteracy in America to a wide extent, and citizens who were concerned over the character of the latter-day influx, aided in the effort to re-

strict immigration. Naturally, the numerous majority of the foreign born or affiliated, previously mentioned, would like to see all bars removed from the paths of their relatives.

The Jewish Situation

It has been freely charged and asserted that one of the aims of restriction is to keep out of the United States a type of European classified by religion rather than by nationality. Of the approximately 9,000,000 Jews resident in Europe, at least 7,000,000 are said to reside in eastern and southern Russia, Poland, and northern Rumania. Proponents of restriction are said to regard these people particularly as undesirable in their present state of development.

They are unlike their Jewish brothers of German nativity, it is claimed. Centuries of unhappy conditions have combined to prevent their achievement of living and economic standards regarded as suitable for assimilation in America. The same applies to other immigrants from these countries, but in a lessened degree, say the restriction measure's friends. If, as some declare, the restriction has aimed chiefly at the Jewish population of the countries named—and it is said that of the 7,000,000 at least 1,000,000 are ready to come to America now, and others to follow—then it is a fact that there is a leak in the dike already. A frank investigation of facts, without bias, reveals this.

Of the 309,556 aliens admitted in the fiscal year 1921-22, there were 53,524 Hebrews. This is a larger amount of aliens than were admitted from any single nation. The majority of these were from the countries in question. Any modification of the restrictions, therefore, or the basing of the quotas on the census of 1920, instead of 1910, would result in still larger numbers of the so-called "undesirables" entering this country, say the restrictionists. The restriction law admits 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born citizens, of a nationality, resident here in 1910, at present. Many million southern and central European residents were admitted after 1910, so that the percentages, in the event of such a change, would be represented by larger quantities.

Immigrants Concentrate in Cities

Poland, Rumania, and Russia are described as the chief centers of the debatable immigrants. In the last year there have come from Poland 28,635 persons. Of these, 6537 were Poles, from Rumania, 10,287 were admitted, and only 1520 were Rumanians. Of 17,143 aliens admitted from Russia, but 2486 were Russians. Examination of the immigration tables for the period of 1921-1922 also shows that inbound aliens concentrate in the larger cities.

California, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, with their large cities, receiving more than half of the total arrivals. Thirty-two thousand arrivals were laborers, 44,531 servants, 10,995 professional men and women, and 51,588 were skilled workers. Of these latter, only 751 were iron and steel workers, 4391 were tailors, 8444 clerks, 2227 miners, 3330 carpenters, 179 plasterers, and 1972 seamstresses. Of a total of 115,963 miscellaneous workers, 10,629 were farm laborers, and 7676 farmers.

Jews Not Entitled to Return

The attitude of Poland and Rumania toward the class of Jewish residents seeking to come to America is indicated, it is claimed, by reports that Poland and Rumania are giving one-way passports to such emigrants, not good for a return to the issuing country. Ancient prejudices and racial and religious feuds are at the root of such activities, impartial observers say.

Clamors for the admission of Near East Christian refugees have attracted much attention recently. One hundred thousand Armenians are desirous of leaving Turkey, to come to America. Opposing this plea are those who sincerely believe that to let down the bars to Near East refugees would result in cries of persecution being raised in behalf of other nationalities, in other countries.

There are some propagandists, it is intimated, who are not above raising cries of persecutions which exist solely in newspaper, for the purpose of securing the admission of undesirable aliens. Any decision to permit wholesale sailings from the Near East to America would result in the swamping of steamship facilities through the arrival at Constantinople of thousands of aliens from Russia, via Odessa.

Million Eager to Come
Meanwhile, the tide of prospective immigrants is rising. Robert E. Todd, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, estimates the number able and eager to come approximately at a million. Reports that Russia is slowly emerging to stable conditions indicate that hundreds of thousands more will soon be in an improved condition financially. There will be at least the opportunity to garner the equivalent of enough dollars to pay for passage. And, in the meantime, the seventeen or more million American citizens of foreign birth or parental affiliation are looking forward to bringing over their parents and relatives to the new land of promise.

To those who consider, in the words of a recent speaker, that America has reached the end of the quantitative expansion of her democracy, and must now begin its qualitative development.

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oment, the proper restriction of immigration is an increasingly serious problem. Chairman Johnson, of the House Immigration Committee, is preparing to introduce at Washington a bill to cut the allowed quotas from three to two per cent. Commissioner-General of Immigration Husband prefers a flexible law, modifying restrictions where the need is not apparent, and permitting of the filling of needs for labor. Roy L. Garis, professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt University (in an article in Scribner's Magazine), has advocated the census of 1890 as the basis for percentages, inasmuch as the number of eastern and central Europeans in this country was small at that time. Such a basis for quotas would admit desirable aliens, and exclude many not so regarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate passed and sent to the President yes-

GET-TOGETHER MEETING SOUGHT

Maine Superintendents May Confer With College Heads

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 21.—A conference of the state superintendent of schools, and the presidents of the four Maine colleges with the executive committee of the Maine Secondary School Principals' Association, is to be held at Augusta on Jan. 13, was proposed in a letter forwarded yesterday by Charles B. Haskell of this city, chairman of the committee.

The conference was urged for the purpose of increasing the spirit of co-operation between the secondary schools and the colleges of the State, with the possibility of securing an

adjustment of some matters upon which the preparatory institutions and those of higher education appear to be at variance.

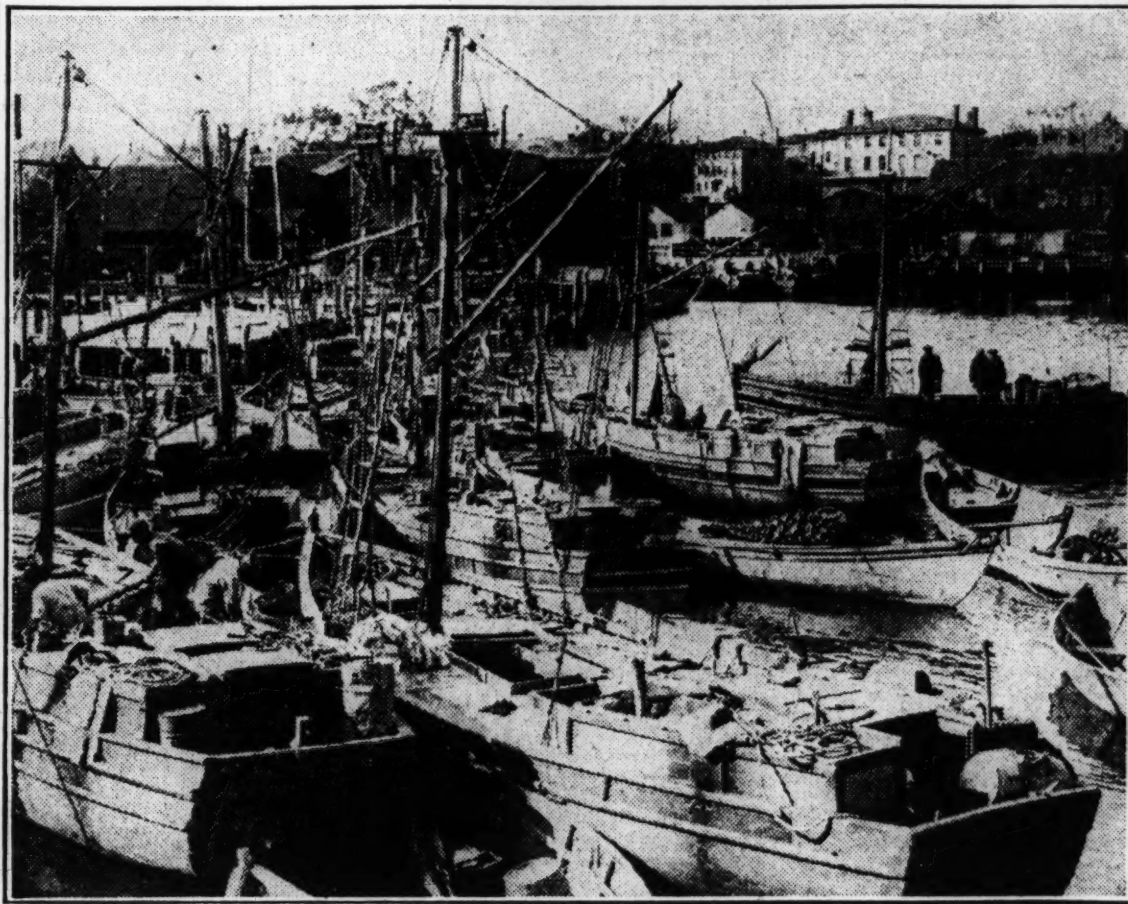
The belief was expressed that such a conference, held annually, would make it possible, by removing misunderstandings and remedial defects, for both the colleges and schools to do their work more efficiently and more harmoniously.

Principal Haskell commented that the secondary school principals do not believe that their schools are perfect, and added:

"At the same time that the college presidents are trying to help us remedy our defects, we could point out to them what seemed to us to be some of their faults."

LOWER EXPORT DUTIES

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The German Government contemplates a reduction in export duties because of the decline in exports.



Harbor of Gloucester, Mass., Which Is to Celebrate Its Tercentenary Soon

GLOUCESTER TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION PROGRAM READY

Historical Pageant and Fishermen's Races Among the Many Events Proposed for Week of Aug. 26

NOTABLE GATHERING SEES DEGREE WORK OF DALHOUSIE LODGE

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, state officials, legislators and newspapermen were guests last night of Dalhousie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Newtonville, at the conferring of the degree of Master Mason upon Leverett D. G. Bentley, representative of The Boston Globe at the State House. More than 400 members of the lodge and visitors were present for the degree work.

Governor Cox took the opportunity to emphasize the importance of the fundamentals of Masonry in relation to the solution of world problems. Its high ideals and its universality, he said, endow it with a force which can and must be applied to the preservation of civilization and the progress of the community of peoples.

The delegation of visitors was welcomed to the lodge by a committee of Past Masters designated by William L. Graves, Worshipful Master. The delegation was headed by Right Worshipful Fred M. Blanchard, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District, with the Governor.

For the work on Mr. Bentley the chairs were occupied as follows: Worshipful Master, Right Worshipful Edward C. R. Bagley, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District; Senior Warden, Worshipful P. A. Melville, St. Martin's Lodge, New Brunswick; Senior Deacon, Grover C. Hoyt, Faith Lodge, Charlestown; Junior Deacon, Right Worshipful George H. Dale, Pequoset Lodge, Watertown; Senior Steward, Worshipful Louis A. Phillips, Monitor Lodge, Waltham; Junior Steward, Worshipful John M. Giblin, Monitor Lodge, Waltham; Marshal, Frederic W. Cook, John Abbott Lodge, Somerville.

NEAR EAST FUND PROMISED

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Augustus P. Loring, chairman of the Near East Relief Committee for Massachusetts, have undertaken to raise, before Christmas, enough money to carry the state quota for the orphans during the winter. The fund of \$100,000 raised since September has been expended entirely to meet the refugee problem. Mr. Loring gives assurance that the 115,000 children under their care are safe from the Turk but money is needed for their maintenance.

A Common Error Overcome by Knowledge of the Facts

There is no advantage in buying furniture having the broad surfaces such as the top, front and sides, in beautiful walnut panels, but having the frame work in some substitute wood. Upon the frame work depends the strength and durability of the piece, and it is the most likely to be of substitute wood. Therefore make sure of the frame work by the following tests:

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Passion Play Yields Only £1000 to the Village of Oberammergau

Burgomaster Appeals to English Friends to Buy Wood Carvings to Augment Players' Incomes

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Times are hard in Oberammergau as a consequence of the mark's depreciation, but the Passion players are enduring poverty rather than sacrifice the traditions of so many years by accepting the offers of motion picture companies and theatrical managers to give their play abroad.

The Burgomaster, Wilhelm Ritz, in appealing to English friends of the players to buy their wood carvings as a means of augmenting their income, says in a letter published here that the parish, after deducting expenses, has the equivalent of approximately only £1000 as its net return for the Passion Play of 1922. The gross receipts were 21,000,000 marks, equal to

£2380. In 1910 the play netted 1,500,000 marks, or £71,800.

The players have refused American offers for the film rights of their play which would have put them in possession of more wealth than ever they dreamed of owning. Theatrical producers have offered them tours abroad, and have approached several individual members of the cast with contracts for separate engagements but all in vain.

The latest American offer is for a tour of the actors in a Biblical play in which a few scenes from their own production would be introduced. But the villagers are content to follow their only industry—woodcarving—and proffer their products to the public at ridiculously small prices.

HAVERHILL BRIDGE TO BE STARTED SOON

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 21 (Special).—Preparations for the construction of the new Haverhill Bridge over the Merrimac River, connecting Haverhill and Bradford, have progressed to such an extent that the special commission in charge of the work, which includes the county commissioners, expects to be ready to advertise for bids early in the new year.

The bridge commission has established an office at 14 Water Street and Robert R. Evans, county engineer, had been in charge of the work. The bridge is to be constructed one section at a time and the sections put into service as fast as completed. The bridge is to be considerably wider than the present structure and this makes it possible to carry out the arrangement.

"QUIET AIR" RULE TO GO INTO EFFECT

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—There will be "quiet air" in the United States and Canada tonight and for nine nights thereafter, while all amateurs will cease transmitting and listen for signals from amateur stations in England and France, it was announced at American Radio League headquarters here yesterday.

The British and French governments have accorded amateurs the special privilege of transmitting with high power on these 10 nights of test.

Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League, and Kenneth B. Warner, secretary, left here last night for Washington, where they will confer with Secretary Hoover on radio matters.

CAMPAIGN COSTS IN CONNECTICUT FILED

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—The Republican State Central Committee spent \$54,953.13 in the recent state election, according to the report of state chairman, J. Henry Rorbach, to the secretary of state's office yesterday. The receipts of the Republican committee aggregated \$59,706.64 leaving a balance on hand of \$4753.51 after the payment of all expenses.

The Democratic committee in a statement filed by its treasurer, Fred P. Holt, accounted for receipts of \$64,532.74 and expenses of \$66,980.80, with some small bills yet to be received, thus leaving a deficit of at least \$2452.35.

STEEL MERGER DETAILS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 21.—The Brier Hill Steel Company directors have approved the sales of their company to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company on a basis of four shares of Brier Hill for one share of Sheet & Tube.

KANSAS IRRIGATES 95,000 ACRES
TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 21.—There are approximately 95,000 acres of irrigated land in Kansas. It is disclosed in the biennial report of the State Irrigation Commissioner, just made public today, that some irrigation is practiced in all 30 of the State's 105 counties, but assumes the proportions of general farm irrigation in only seven counties.



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ONE UNITED STATES RAILROAD PROPOSED BY JUDGE ANDERSON

Single National System With Issuance of Six Per Cent Stock in Payment of Securities Advocated

One railroad system for the whole United States, assuming the obligations of the existing roads and issuing 6 per cent stock in payment for the dividend-paying securities now outstanding, is the solution advanced by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the railroad problems of the Nation, which the transportation act seeks to meet by some method of consolidation.

Judge Anderson appeared yesterday at the Massachusetts State House before the special committee appointed to study the question of consolidation under the chairmanship of James J. Storrow of Boston. He delivered an address to the committee which was analytical and critically constructive. He laid bare the conditions of the New England railroads, both present and prospective, and thereon built his idea of a single national system.

As a starting point, the witness took up fundamentals of railroading, declaring that there is no solution of problems until rail transportation is considered in connection with other means of transportation. Railroads are highways, he said. He charged stupidity and wastefulness in the handling of empty cars, declaring that the present practice of hauling cars for repairs is grossly wasteful.

Sectional Views Attacked
Judge Anderson took occasion early to attack what he called narrow, sectional viewpoints. He asserted that "we are living in a time of wild sectional and racial antagonisms," adding that New England will never prosper or progress by a policy of economic secession. Rail highways, he said, will continue to be of fundamental importance to the economic situation, but today we have more than industry can support.

The witness established one essential point of his thesis, to the effect that the remunerative traffic of the railroads is static or diminishing. The coal and coke tonnage carried, now 40 per cent of total freight, will be reduced as the United States shifts to hydro-electric and power developed at or near the mines. Other factors of fuel and labor costs and available traffic point to a static condition, the judge asserted.

Declaring that the valuation placed upon the roads in the high, Judge Anderson asserted that the \$30,000,000 expended in valuing the railroads has produced results "not worth the paper they are written on." There are tens of thousands of miles of railroad that never should have been built. There are artificial and uneconomic assets. In this connection, Judge Anderson turned to the motor vehicle industry, declaring that it is an industry now worth more than one-half of the proper valuation of the railroads of the United States, and one which will shortly have more money invested in it than the railroads.

Motor Transportation
In 1922, double the number of people were transported in motor vehicles than in the railroad passenger trains. The proportion of motor vehicle freight to rail freight was 2 per cent, it is said, but is increasing. These are factors in the diminishing remunerative return of the railroads and they must be reckoned with in connection with the rehabilitation of railroads, the witness said.

Agreeing that he may be contradicted, Judge Anderson declared that the quality of the rail carrier service of the United States has been deteriorating in the last 10 to 20 years. The service has failed to adapt itself to changed business needs. On the other hand the motor vehicle business "is the most virile, progressive and untrammelled industry in the world today."

Water transportation as a factor, Judge Anderson treated by pointing out that this transportation is mostly competitive, is cutting into the railroads by Panama Canal shipments. The Government spent \$40,000,000 right over in South Boston, Judge Anderson said, to build one of the three best water terminals in the entire world, "and some day, if we have any sense, we'll see to it that it is used." In this connection, he declared that the St. Lawrence River Canal project will go through some day, adding that if New England and New York spend their time in fighting it, Canada may take the initiative, bear the burden, and derive the vast hydro-electric benefits to be derived from such a project.

Judge Anderson levied charges against the management of the railroads for the problems now faced. Most of the directors of the systems, he added, are men of large affairs who

know little or nothing about railroading and cannot give time to their jobs. He warned the committee that they would get no sound and impersonal advice from the railroad executives. No \$50,000 or \$75,000 a year man who is really worth only \$5,000 or \$10,000 is likely to give testimony that will affect that job," he said.

Do Not Give Results

"Our New England managers," Judge Anderson said, "do not give us results. Certainly they do not give us financial results; there are many indications that they are not giving us transportation results. . . . It requires no argument to convince this committee that we cannot have safe and adequate railroad transportation from impetuous, privately-owned corporations. There must be financial strength and soundness, otherwise the experiment of a privately-owned and operated highway-carrier system must be abandoned. It is also clear that after nearly three years' experience no substantial progress has been made toward rehabilitating railroad credit or establishing workable relations with the operating staff."

In the Transportation Act, Judge Anderson said, Congress was unable to "give up the old superstition of competition" and specified some 20 consolidations. As a result the United States faces four propositions, he said, defining them as government ownership; unification with some sort of government guarantee; consolidation into a limited number of systems; and chaos rising out of manipulation, speculation, and fraud, followed by demagoguery which is like to bring government ownership under conditions that even its supporters would not favor.

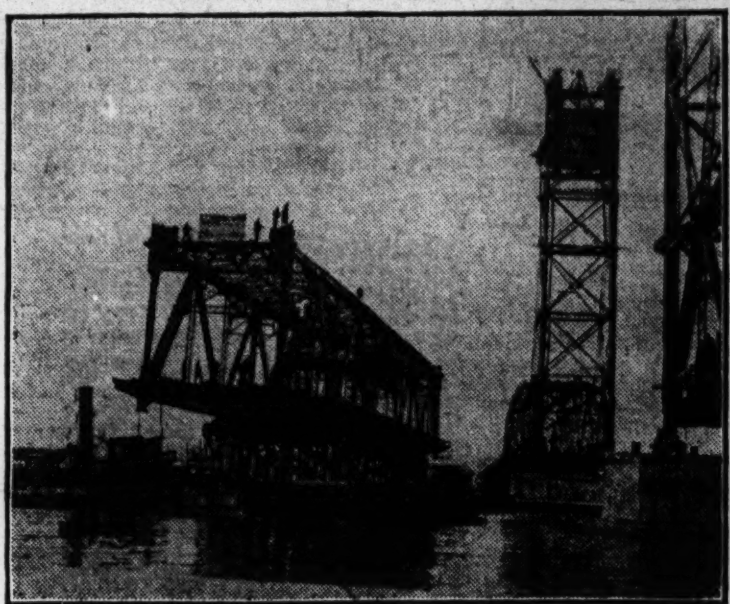
His own plan for a United States Railroad Company financed by stock exchanged for outstanding securities and the stock controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Judge Anderson explained to the committee. He said that the general management might well be vested in 15 directors who would make it their business to do railroading only. The roads could be divided into an efficient number of operating units, local control would be worked out as far as practicable and local boards would be invested with federal powers. Labor would be represented on the board of directors and in the management.

Summing up his whole view on the situation, which appears to be lack of patience with that statesmanship which has attempted a solution, Judge Anderson declared that the United States waited long before it developed enough statesmanship to pass the Federal Reserve Act, and may have to go through the same experience before it really faces the railroad problem.

BIG DARTMOUTH CLASS FORECAST

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 21.—Applications for admission to Dartmouth College continue at flood stage, it was announced officially by the director of enrollment at the college yesterday. To date there have been 1038 applications made for membership in the entering class of next September. This number is almost identical with that of a year ago. Applications will be received until April 1, it was said, when 550 men will be selected. The extent to which applications are being made in numbers and in advance is indicated by the fact that 397 names have already been listed as applicants for admission in 1924 and 214 have applied for places in the freshman class of 1925.

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Photograph by Keystone View Co.
Middle Span or Draw of Interstate Memorial Bridge Over Piscataqua River Moving Into Position.

INTERSTATE BRIDGE DRAW SPAN IS SWUNG INTO POSITION

KITTERY, Me., Dec. 21.—Hundreds of spectators gathered on both sides of the Piscataqua River yesterday afternoon to witness the placing in position of the 750-ton draw of the interstate memorial bridge which is being constructed by the American Bridge Company between this town and Portsmouth, N. H., and which will supersede the old toll bridge owned and maintained for a great many years by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The span was assembled on the wharves of the railroad at low water and towed to the bridge by four tugs. The work of placing it in position

MORE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING FAVORED

Boston School Head Names Committee to Work Out Plan

Replies to a questionnaire sent to every master of an elementary school and head master of a high school in the city of Boston, show that practically every one of them is carrying out a program of some sort along the lines of training pupils in patriotism or citizenship. In line with the emphasis he is giving this year to character formation, Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, has caused the appointment of a committee with Leonard M. Patton, master of the Edward Everett School as chairman, to work out a plan "for effective training in good citizenship throughout the grades and the inculcation, through practice, of those civic virtues which are indispensable to a stable democracy."

This committee has undertaken to begin its work by pooling the resources of the city, or finding out what is now being done by the schools toward the cultivation of habits of good citizenship, as follows: To develop a sense of personal responsibility, to result in right action; to arouse interest in a present condition either in the school community or in the neighborhood community; to produce eagerness to take a hand in school or neighborhood welfare activities; to bring about actual participation in the

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ter, Hancock School; Miss Rose A. Carrigan, master, Shurtleff School; Joseph B. Egan, master, Harvard School; Charles F. Merriell, master, Thomas Gardner School; Edward J. Muldoon, master, Ellihu Greenwood School; Archer M. Nickerson, Frank V. Thompson School; Leonard M. Patton, chairman.

CHRISTIANITY SEEN AS JAPANESE NEED

Situation in Empire Described by Dr. Berry

Clash of Western with Eastern civilization is responsible for the present situation in Japan, said Dr. Arthur D. Berry, dean of the Theological Department of Aoyama Gakuin, a university in Tokyo, Japan, speaking before the students at the Boston University School of Theology this morning.

"The solidarity of the family life is breaking up. This was the bulwark of the old Japanese civilization. We have brought this about and must give them something through Christianity to take its place."

"Shintuism is fast being swallowed up by a rush of business. The Mikado worship, or worship of the Emperor, is no longer psychologically possible. The wonderful old Emperor is gone, and the present-day regent goes out and plays golf with the Prince of Wales."

"Materialism is choking out the religious life of Japan. But the Western civilization is also bringing them Christ. Christianity is the hope of Japan. It is giving them new ideals to meet the new civilization which Japan is working out."

"The young men of Japan are brilliant, idealistic, and lonely, and must be given ideals to live for. Japanese actors are playing Shakespeare. They have taken over parts of our civilization wholesale. The frock coat and the silk hat are a national institution. You may study the evolution of the silk hat for the past 50 years by attending a Japanese formal function."

"Rice and bread, the staples of the East and West, are rivaling each other for popularity. On the streets of Tokyo automobiles, street cars, bicycles, and men and women bearing burdens jostle each other. The hotels are both Japanese and foreign style. You hear the boys on the streets shouting 'strike one, strike two,' for they have taken over our words in sport."

NOMINATIONS DELAYED
No nominations of successors to several officers in the Massachusetts National Guard who have reached the age of retirement will be made until after the holidays, it was learned today. The nominations will be made by Chairman H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and transmitted to the United States War Department for approval.

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Music and Theaters

Constance McGlinchey in Recital

Constance McGlinchey, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Bach's Partita in B flat, Schumann's Sonata op. 22, and pieces by Scarlatti, Gluck, Weber, Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Vieuxtemps and Liszt. Miss McGlinchey's chief pianistic virtues are her power and her strong sense of rhythm. She achieves quite impressive forte effects with little apparent effort. Through the greater part of the afternoon it seemed difficult for her to restrain her power in piano passages. Notes intended to be conveyed gently to the ear arrived stridently. But in the single piece of descriptive music on the program, Vieuxtemps' "Carillon," the player created a well-defined atmospheric background for the clanging dissonances. This piece and the Rachmaninoff Prelude in B flat, rhythmically fascinating, were perhaps the most successful numbers. Miss McGlinchey's principal shortcoming at present appears to be in the matter of phrasing; but since the technical foundation is there, probably the lyric voice will emerge expressively when force is under better control.

Yiddish Operettas in Boston

The Yiddish residents of Boston are to be offered by the local repertory company at the Grand Opera House, a Goldfaden week, which will concentrate four of his best liked operettas into the Friday, Saturday and Sunday night performances. The pieces chosen are "Bar Kochba," "Shulamith," "The Two Kunt Lemels" and one other to be announced.

Goldfaden enjoys the reputation of having founded the modern Jewish stage, back in the days of 1876, when the numerous vicissitudes of his career had brought him to Rumania, and a Jewish populace eager for music and dance. In a literal sense was he the founder of the Jewish theater, for he painted the scenery for his productions, wrote the plays, trained the actors and even did the carpenter work in erecting the actual stage.

Although the ultimate origins of Yiddish drama go back to dramatizations of the Book of Esther, which became an integral part of all Purim celebrations, the stage—as distinguished from the drama—dates back really to the Rumania of a half century ago. It was here that Goldfaden, then a struggling poet, hit upon the

idea of presenting his songs in a sort of acted, improvised version. The Yiddish theater, at the very start, is linked with the inevitable song and dance that for so long prevented anything like the higher flights of a Pinski, an Asch or a Hirschbein.

In Goldfaden's hands, however, the type had not yet degenerated. He had a gift for melodious song, simple and directly appealing. There was nothing of the great art-composer in him; he was a folksinger, but a rare one whose songs today are the common property of his race. These, for the most part, occur in the operettas that he wrote for his companies, which caused widespread comment in Russia and Poland after they had gone thence from Rumania. "Shulamith," indeed, and other works of Goldfaden, were given with great success in a Polish version at the Polish opera.

At the head of the Grand Opera House company, which has been providing a light and enjoyable fare for its patrons, are the Nathanson and the Hollander couples, skilled alike in song and humor. Mrs. Hollander, indeed, has shown herself during the season capable of fine moments of tense, restrained feeling; Mrs. Nathanson has a sweet voice and a prepossessing appearance that mark her out for later successes in operetta. A couple of years ago as leading lady to Rudolph Schildkraut she revealed unexpected abilities in the more serious roles. It is upon Julius Nathanson that the brunt of the comedy falls, and he bears it cheerfully; he is a bubbling nature whom New York has often applauded and his residence in Boston is a distinct gain to Jewish patronage.

Of the works to be given, "Shulamith" and "The Two Kunt Lemels" are the best known, the one for its biblical theme and its universally sung melodies, the other for its skillful humor of mistaken identities and its comic employment of folk motifs.

The stay of "The Beggar's Opera" at the Fine Arts Theater has been extended for another week. The company opens in Providence Jan. 1.

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MOFFAT TUNNEL THROUGH THE GREAT DIVIDE WILL SHORTEN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAIL HAUL

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Completed Bore to Open Vast
Wonderland of Natural
Resources

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence) — Actual construction work upon the Moffat tunnel through the Continental Divide, 50 miles west of Denver, which will give America its shortest transcontinental railroad, is expected to be begun in the very near future, as a result of the Colorado Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the constitutionality of the measure enacted by special session of the State Legislature authorizing a bond issue of \$6,720,000 for the boring of the tunnel.

Such a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains, representing as it does a gigantic engineering feat, is of national importance, for, when it is completed in about three years, it will shorten the distance by rail between Atlantic and Pacific coast cities some 70 miles, compared with present railroad distances, and place Denver and Salt Lake City, Utah, closer together by 173 miles.

The proposed tunnel will not only accommodate standard gauge railroad trains, automobiles and other vehicles, as well as telephone and telegraph lines, but it will embody provisions for transmission of power and the transmountain diversion of water (a right upheld recently by the Colorado River compact), for municipal uses in Denver and vicinity. The tunnel will be six and a fraction miles long, the estimated cost being approximately \$1,900,000 a mile, and it will be cut through solid granite largely.

Empire of Natural Resources
A veritable empire of natural resources in northwestern Colorado, hitherto untapped, will become accessible to development upon the completion of the Moffat tunnel. Construction of the tunnel, it is declared, will insure the building of a railroad line from Salt Lake City, connecting with the present terminus of the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railroad, which will open the rich glaucous beds of the Uintah Basin in Utah. Surveys for such a line have been made already.

Government experts report that completion of the Moffat tunnel will open to the world a coal field rich enough to supply the entire United States for the next 100 years. Beyond the tunnel there are 2500 square miles of oil shales, estimated to contain 50,000,000,000 barrels of oil. The by-product of this shale would total 300,000,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia—enough to fertilize every farm in the Mississippi River Valley, it is declared.

Over 10,000,000,000 feet of lumber is now standing on the mountain slopes of the territory to be opened up by the completion of the tunnel. With transportation facilities which the tunnel would furnish the early settlement and development of a million or more acres of Government lands is anticipated. In this northwestern portion of Colorado, stupendously rich in natural resources, there are now approximately 3,900,000 acres of land which the United States holds open to entry. Cattle ranging on the hills west of the Divide would be stimulated tremendously by the opening of the tunnel, which would make accessible near-by markets.

Coal and Mineral Areas
Of the government lands open to entry 535,000 acres are coal lands. The State of Colorado holds for the benefit of its public schools 353,000 acres of land in Routt and Moffat counties in this region, of which 79,000 acres are underlaid with thick, workable beds of splendid coal, according to state reports. Because railroad facilities have not penetrated this wonderland, its vast natural resources have not been developed.

Gold, silver, tungsten, copper, zinc, gypsum, asphalt and lead are among the mineral deposits that may be obtained by the tunnel.

The Moffat Tunnel Commission, created by the legislative act authorizing the bond issue, announces the

completion of detailed plans and specifications for the big bore, which will pierce the Rocky Mountains alongside of James Peak. According to these plans the eastern portal of the tunnel, one and one-half miles west of Tolland Station, on the Moffat Railroad, will be 9190 feet above sea level; the western portal, near the station of Vasquez, will be 9100 feet above the sea. The highest point in the tunnel will be 9220 feet, near the center, providing drains both ways. The present Moffat Railroad, the highest standard gauge road in the world, reaches an elevation of 11,660 feet at Corona, the summit of the Divide. It is estimated by engineers that snow conditions constitute 41 per cent of the operating costs of the Moffat road, and that most of this expense is centered around Corona. The tunnel will shorten the present route to western Colorado by 23 miles and eliminate the treacherous haul over the top of the Divide as well as numerous snow sheds and a 4 per cent grade.

Pioneer Bore First
A pioneer bore, 8 by 10 feet, will be driven first. It is planned to start work about Jan. 1, 1923, if possible, drilling at both ends of the tunnel. Approximately 600 men will be employed for three years in the construction of the bore. The plans provide that the tunnel be electrically operated, so that trains as well as automobiles and trucks may be hauled through by electric engines. The pioneer tunnel eventually will be used

which is charged with supervision of construction and operation of the tunnel, is composed of the following members: William P. Robinson, for many years president of the old Den-

Brunton, noted tunnel and mining engineer of Denver.
Mr. Moffat's Dream Realized
With the completion of the Moffat tunnel will come the fulfillment of the



Left—View of the Continental Divide in the summer time, showing the present severe rail grades.

Above—"Bucking snow" along the present Moffat right-of-way. It has been estimated that battling snow conditions constitutes 41 per cent of the road's expenses. This item will be eliminated largely by the tunnel.



to carry power, light, compressed air for the main tunnel, and, in time, probably water from the western slope to the eastern slope for use in the city of Denver.

Under the provisions of the Moffat Tunnel Act, the tube shall remain the perpetual property of the State of Colorado, and be used by railroads upon payment of rentals which, in time, will retire the bonds issued against the tunnel district and pay the interest upon them. It is expected that the Moffat Railroad will be the first road to make use of the tunnel.

William G. Evans, one of the most active supporters of the tunnel movement, has recently been named by Mayor Dewey C. Bailey of Denver to represent the City of Denver at the railroad grouping hearings being held by the Interstate Commerce Commission. At the request of Gov. Oliver H. Shoup of Colorado and Mayor Bailey, Mr. Evans is urging a grouping of the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railroad with the Denver & Rio Grande Western and the Burlington system. Should this consolidation be effected, when the Moffat tunnel is completed Denver will develop rapidly into the pivotal railroad center of the Rocky Mountain west, on a direct, short line from Chicago through to San Francisco, it is declared.

The Moffat Tunnel Commission,

ver Union Water Company, president of the commission; Charles J. Wheeler, a Routt County banker, first vice-president; Charles MacAllister Wilcox, president of the Daniels & Fisher's Stores Company, second vice-president; Charles A. Leckenby of Steamboat Springs, Colo., former State Auditor, secretary; W. N. W. Blayney, one of Colorado's most prominent live-stock growers, treasurer.

Maj. L. D. Blauvelt, former chief engineer for the Moffat railroad, was selected as chief engineer for the tunnel commission, to supervise the construction of the bore. Assisting the chief engineer in an advisory capacity are three of the most widely known engineers in the country, who have agreed to serve in this work. These men are: J. Waldo Smith of New York City, declared to be the greatest tunnel authority in the United States, and chief consulting engineer for the Manhattan, Hudson and Pennsylvania tunnels in New York; J. Vipond Davies of New York City, chief engineer in charge of New York's water supply, who has had charge of tunnel and other construction projects costing \$160,000,000, and David W.

lifetime dream of the late David H. Moffat, one of Colorado's greatest pioneer builders, in whose honor the tube is named. It was David H. Moffat who built the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, and who fathered the construction of the old Denver Pacific, a branch of the Union Pacific, from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Denver, although he was only 30 years old at the time. The first locomotive that puffed its way into Denver across the plains, over which great herds of Buffalo roamed, bore the name of "David H. Moffat." It was David Moffat who embarked upon the successful venture which first gave railroad facilities to the famous mining camps of Cripple Creek and Creede, Col.

Although his activities had always
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

ANCIENT PLANT UNEARTHED
JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 15.—A discovery of considerable archaeological interest has been made 30 miles north of the Leeport tin mines in the Transvaal. A prospector has unearthed what is apparently a portion of an ancient smelting plant and a quantity of slag. Near by were old workings and a substantial body of ore containing a whitish metal, thought to be platinum or molybdenum.

CROPS' VALUE GREATER
OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The value of Canada's principal field crops for 1922 will exceed the 1921 total by \$52,375,830, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates. This year's figure is figured at \$84,132,600 compared with \$31,756,770 in 1921. The 1920 crops were valued at \$1,455,244,000.

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RENAMING OF MISS JOHNSON TO LABOR BOARD ADVOCATED

Many Organizations in Support of Assistant Commissioner
Whose Term Expired on Nov. 30

The fact that no appointment has been made to the office of assistant commissioner in the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries, although the term of the present occupant of that office ended on Nov. 30, is of more than local interest. Miss Ethel M. Johnson, the present assistant commissioner, has become known outside the State as an authority on industrial legislation for women and children, and has several times addressed state legislatures where laws similar to those of Massachusetts have been under consideration.

Miss Johnson was appointed as assistant commissioner in 1919 by Governor Coolidge. She was not a candidate for the appointment, and it is an interesting phase of the present situation that the two women who then were candidates, Miss Mary C. Wiggins, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, and Miss Mabel Gillespie, secretary of the Massachusetts Woman's Trade Union League, should be supporting her reappointment. A number of women's organizations have also taken action endorsing her reappointment, and others which meet infrequently through their officers are urging her candidacy.

She has sat with 19 wage boards. She has drafted nearly all of the bills which the department has sent to the Legislature. The bill regulating employment of minors which was brought in in 1921, was at her suggestion, and she drafted the bill which protected and extended regulations governing street trades. She organized the council on women and children in industry which is made up of about 50 representatives of women's organizations and individual women interested in such legislation, and which serves to arouse the interest of the public in the work of the Department of Labor and Industry and the interest of the department in the problems of women and children in industry.

Specialized Work
Miss Johnson is a graduate both of Simmons College and Boston University. She had done specialized work for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union along industrial lines, and served as executive secretary of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission before being appointed to her present position.

In talking of her work with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Johnson said:
I regard my work as an opportunity for public service. Public officials are public servants. There should be a greater effort to keep the public in touch with the state departments, for it

is only by such constant close touch that the public can learn whether the departments are serving efficiently. Violation of a labor law is usually due to lack of acquaintance with the law or lack of purpose of the law. To try to bring about harmonious understanding of the law and eliminate the prejudice and hostility which come from misunderstanding is a valuable function of the board.

Better Understanding
Wages and working conditions are not the only factors to be considered in the problems of women in industry, or in the general industrial problem. One of the fundamental needs in industry is for better understanding between employers and employees, more tolerance, more sympathy, more willingness to look at the other's point of view. There is too much absentee landlordism in industry. Too frequently employers do not know their employees, the conditions under which they work, or even the wages they are receiving, much less what those wages mean in terms of food and clothes and shelter.

One of the valuable by-products of wage board work is the establishment of a better understanding between employees and employers who sit on wage boards, and through them to reach other employers and employees in the occupation. The wage board meetings sometimes represent the first time that these employers and employees have sat down at a table together and discussed their problems, recognized that they had interests in common, recognized that each was trying to be fair. The surprise on the part of some employers in realizing that the workers meant to be reasonable, that they really did not want to drive the industry out of existence, the surprise on the part of some of the employees in discovering that the employers actually felt an interest in their problems, when they saw that these problems existed, is both pathetic and amusing.

This lack of understanding, this lack of a common viewpoint is at the root of many of our labor troubles. No amount of welfare work can take the place of kindly human interest. There is an obligation upon the public to assist in establishing a sounder basis for industrial peace. And one of the essential requirements for this is the recognition on the part of society that in addition to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there should be for all the inalienable right to work, and inherent in that right the right to continuity of employment, to a living wage, to wholesome working conditions, and the right to be treated, not as a machine, but as a human being.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 21. **S**IGNOR TANGORRA, Minister of the Treasury, has resigned, for personal reasons. Signor De Stefani, Minister of Finance, has been appointed temporarily Minister of the Treasury until unification of the departments of Treasury and Finance is accomplished. The ministerial change means that the Popolari lose one representative in the Cabinet.

The common policy followed by France and Italy toward the Turks has helped much to ameliorate their reciprocal relations, which had lost much of their former cordiality. Indeed, French statesmen and the French press have in the last few weeks paid flattering tributes to Italy's new Government which have been reciprocated in the same terms. It was therefore quite a shock for the Italian public to read the declarations made by Georges Leygues, the former Prime Minister and chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the French Chamber to a representative of the Chicago Tribune, to the effect that the French Parliament should not and would not approve the Washington Naval Limitations Treaty. The demerit given to the interview is not regarded as quite sufficient and it is feared here in Italy that those who would oppose the ratification of the Washington treaty might easily get the upper hand. Italy still considers the Washington Conference as "the only serious peace discussion which has taken place since the end of the war."

Italy gives today frank counsel which ought not to remain unheard beyond the Alps. Italian newspapers point out that France may well rest sure that she will have the support of Italy, and that of other nations as well, in case of any aggressive act on the part of Germany; but France "risks to remain quite alone if it lets itself be attracted by more adventurous aims." French naval armaments are considered by Italy to be more of an offensive than of a defensive character. Italy is particularly hurt by France's desire to have a stronger navy than Italy's. It is true that France has a large colonial empire to defend, but, unlike Great Britain, can be economically independent of its colonies, while Italy's sea defense is the all-important question. In the event of war, practically all Italian cities will be within range of the guns of enemy warships, and in a few weeks might be reduced to famine. Italy sincerely trusts that France will examine carefully the serious results which might be the consequence of an ill-advised step. If the Naval Treaty is to go unratified by France, a severe blow will have been dealt at the American belief in the sincerity and sobriety of French peace policy.

Although the liberty of the press has been practically restored and most of the newspapers which had been temporarily suppressed by the Fascists have now reappeared, the anti-Fascist papers are passing through a most difficult crisis. The Paese which was founded last year in Rome, and represented Signor Nitti's views, will now be published under a new title "Il Nuovo Paese" and under a new board of directors. It will cease the violent anti-Fascist propaganda, which it carried on for over a year and a half, and will entirely support the new government. Two other newspapers have since the outbreak of the "quiet" revolution stopped their publication, the "Azione" of Rome and the "Nazione" of Trieste.

Foreign correspondents themselves have to be very careful in their reports in case they meet with the same situation as the Dutch correspondent of the Dutch newspaper "Telegraf" who was informed by the Italian Foreign Office that the way in which he was writing about the new Fascist régime in Italy did not meet the approval of the Government in power, and that he would have to bear the eventual consequences should he maintain his present attitude. The Christian Science Monitor itself has had some of the telegrams cabled by its correspondent in Rome during the revolution, censored. The Foreign Press Association in Rome is now taking steps to assure free expression of thought for foreign correspondents.

Several months ago a committee was formed at Verona with the intent of putting down bad language. Their honest endeavor had indeed met with unexpected favorable results, but their further success seems to be seriously jeopardized by a resolution adopted by the Fascist section of Mantua. The resolution says:

At Mantua as well as in other parts of Italy there has been initiated a campaign against strong language. The Mantua Fascist section, though admitting that bad language is a deplorable manifestation of faulty education, has deemed unnecessary to join in the campaign for the following reasons: (1) The elimination of bad language is strictly dependent on the scale of education which society offers to citizens; (2) it is therefore necessary to create and develop, in private and public society, the value of morality so as to prepare gradually individuals to a better education, without which it would be absolutely useless for any exterior manifestation of morality; (3) Fascism, which has as a principal part of its program the cultural problems of the Nation, tends toward the formation of character which is to be gradually elevated to the highest conception of life; (4) the morality of each individual is of such importance that on no account can it be left at the mercy of political propaganda; (5) we Fascists believe that a sound school education is the only means by which the perfection of civil education can be attained.

In well-informed political circles in Rome it is affirmed that the Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Georgi Tchitcherine, will shortly resume at Lausanne negotiations with the Italian delegates with a view to carrying to a practical conclusion the commercial agreement signed at Genoa last May between Signor Schanzer and the Soviet representa-

tives. A preliminary exchange of views has already taken place at Moscow between Signor Virgili, head of the Italian commercial mission in Russia, and Mr. Tchitcherine. Apparently the difficulties which stood in the way of a resumption of trade relations between the two countries have been overcome, and the Soviet reprisals against Italian ships have been entirely abandoned. No Italian ship, however, will for the moment be allowed to enter the eastern ports of the Black Sea, but it is believed that even this one will be eliminated after the Lausanne conversations.

The greatest artistic event of recent weeks was the appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt at the Costanzi Theater. She performed only two productions "Regine Armand" and "Daniel" which her grandson, Louis Verneuil, had written especially for the great artist. On the rising of the curtain a large and distinguished audience gave a warm reception to Mme. Bernhardt whose last appearance in Rome dated in 1906. Among those present to honor Mme. Bernhardt were the King and Queen of Italy, the Hereditary Prince and Signor Mussolini.

Quite a new feature of the Fascist Government and a remarkable example of the juvenile temperament of the ministers and men who hold the reins of State in their hands, is the encouragement and call for sport. Be-

EUROPEAN HEADS OFFICIALS OF ASKHABAD FOR COMMUNISTS

Reds' Political Propaganda Sent Into Persia, India and China in Endless Stream With Little Effect

The following is last of a series of articles on the situation as it exists in Asia Minor and Turkestan, where Soviet propaganda abounds, but where the local populations have endeavored to establish normal conditions so as to live in peace and comfort. Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor in the issues of Dec. 15, 16, 18 and 19.

By MORITZ DAVIDSOHN
ASKHABAD, Nov. 20.—I have just met the only genuine Russian I have heard of among Central Asian Soviet officials. It was quite a refreshing change; no ancient, cracked, celluloid collar, stained shirt, greasy frock coat or matted oily hair here. He was a European. At the very first glance you could tell the "sahib." It was strange and rather incomprehensible to find him in such company. I had quite a long talk with him; he can talk well on most subjects. On one subject he is a fanatic: international brotherhood. It is this strain of idealism that originally drew him into the vortex of Sovietism. It is the fact-blindness so common among Slav idealists that has kept him there, in an atmosphere that must be repugnant to his whole nature.

In France or in England, this man would be an ardent advocate of the League of Nations. In Central Asia, he is a living paradox; a sincere believer in internationalism who remains a tool of what is, in essence, the greatest foe of real internationalism. This much must be said of him, that he is an efficient tool. Less clever than his Jewish and Armenian colleagues, perhaps, but straight. It is an excellent thing for the world that the Soviet has found a few men of this stamp.

Political Propaganda Issued
Of a vastly different order are the officials of the Department of Political Propaganda. It is under the joint control of an Armenian and a Jew. Between them, they conceal enormous masses of inflammatory documents, with and without illustrations, and contrive to push them over the frontiers into Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan, India and China. Fortunately, they are not well versed in the niceties of Central Asian tribes and dialects, so that their literature abounds in mistakes that greatly detract from its usefulness.

In the main, Afghan, Kurd, Persian, Bokharan and Turcoman are utterly unresponsive to this avalanche of Red propaganda. They listen gravely enough. They protest enthusiastically at the allegations, when they think such protestations likely to bring in solid cash, valuable arms of license for mischief. But in their quiet, contemptuous, eastern way, they laugh at the whole thing.

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side Signor Mussolini, who is an enthusiastic sportsman, Aldo Finzi, the Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs, is another keen supporter of sport. The energetic assistant of Signor Mussolini has recently expressed his opinion with regard to the influence of sport on State affairs. "Sport," he said, "contributes considerably to the improvement of the efficiency of the nations. The rising generation is prepared by arduous exercise to the most difficult trials and will procure for the future a reserve of physical perfection."

Through the daily exercise of sport, the Nation can be armed and ready in the sense that youths newly entered into the army have already passed through the preliminary, and most difficult training of a soldier. The Fascist army will be gradually developed into the State's army, forming one homogeneous body. The Government intends to institute a "Central sporting organization" to be dependent on the Minister of War, which will help to keep up relations between the private sporting clubs and the State. Sport will receive the unconditional support of the Government which will give railway reductions and construct suitable grounds and buildings for sporting associations.

An original medal is about to be coined by the Rome Fascist section in commemoration of "the march on Rome" which took place on Oct. 27, 1922. The 52,000 Fascist who took part in the march will have the right to wear the medal which will be fixed to a ribbon with the colors of the Rome municipality—red and yellow. The Fascist will thus emulate the Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi who decorated his followers in his campaign for Italian unity.

EUROPEAN HEADS OFFICIALS OF ASKHABAD FOR COMMUNISTS

Reds' Political Propaganda Sent Into Persia, India and China in Endless Stream With Little Effect

After all, these people are no fools; they are, indeed, singularly nimble-witted. Life in a turbulent area such as this has a wonderful sharpening effect on the imagination.

The whole of this elaborate Red fabric in Central Asia rests on the shifting of shifting sands. Far from having good prospects of fulfilling their dream of "setting the whole East ablaze," the Bolsheviks are more likely to end by setting their own Central Asian house on fire.

To a certain extent it is on fire already. The fire is always smoldering. The Enver Pasha movement flamed the flames pretty high in the spring and early summer. Whether Enver himself is a fugitive or high in Moscow favor, no man here can tell. At least, all men do tell, but each tells a different tale. I am beginning to wonder whether Enver was ever here at all!

He is a legend, a sort of brilliant phantom, who one meets everywhere, without ever striking any tangible evidence of his passage. He seems less a historic, corporeal man than the legendary embodiment of the aspirations of this strange medley of races that, under the Crescent, inhabit this chaotic land.

So far as either Enver or the Reds are concerned, India can sleep in security. The Indian soldier, particularly the Pathan and the Punjabi, has a reputation up here, that is a veritable shield. Neither Kurd nor Turcoman would care to cross swords with him. The Bolsheviks have a very present danger in their rear. The Cossack colonies, with which Russian political genius planted this country, as the Dutch plant their sandy dunes with long and tough-rooted grass, have never rallied to the Communists. They are still Russian at heart, more so, indeed, than the "moujik" of Russia itself. For commissars and soviet they have nothing but derisive contempt. The day of their spontaneous rising on initiative, is past, but any extravagant adventure of the Reds, over the great hills and into the Indian plains beyond, would see the Cossacks rise like a devastating hurricane in their rear.

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ARRESTS EXPECTED IN SOMERSET CASE

Reports of Investigation of Alleged Whisky Dinner Go to District Attorney

Investigation of the reported presence of whisky in small "nursing bottles" before the places of several hundred guests at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, recently, at a dinner of the New England Road Builders' Association has been completed by federal officers working out of the office of James P. Roberts, head of the prohibition field force for Massachusetts. It was announced this morning, and the arrest of three men named in the report is expected to result.

Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney at Boston, to whom the report has been transmitted, had not received it when interviewed early this afternoon by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, but indicated that as soon as it reached his hands he would see what action could be taken. His probable course will be to ask for the arrest of offenders on warrants issued by the United States Commissioner, he said, adding: "I am expecting another report from agents working under Elmer C. Potter, the federal prohibition director for the State, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Harold Caverley, Mr. Potter's legal adviser, will confer with me. We shall decide then just what course to pursue, and until that time I cannot say definitely what we shall do. I can say most definitely, however, that this case is going to be prosecuted to the limit, and that we shall let nothing lapse through neglect."

Mr. Potter also told a Monitor reporter that he intended to see, in so far as he could, that a vigorous pursuit of the case be made. Technically, however, his duty is over with the turning over of reports to Mr. Harris. The district attorney now holds the reins entirely in his hands in the Somerset affair was confirmed as well from other quarters. One Government official, who declined to be named, declared that Mr. Harris "is in practice the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, so far as federal cases are concerned. He is Mr. Daugherty himself in Massachusetts, and the prosecution of the case is now entirely in his control."

Mr. Harris discounted the rumor that agents of the Department of Justice from Washington were conducting an independent investigation of the Somerset affair under direct orders from the capital, saying that it would be unusual for such agents to be present without reporting to him.

MAINE CITY TO HAVE SUPERVISED SKI JUMP

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 21 (Special).—Rotarians have lent their support to a program of community outdoor sports; and the young people of this city will have a supervised ski jump and a toboggan slide shortly which will be among the best in northern New England.

The ski jump, which is now being constructed, will provide for a 35-foot leap, which is considered adequate for amateurs. Toboggans are to be supplied for use on the chute—up to a certain limit. The site is in the heart of the city, where it is accessible to hundreds of children. There will be no charge for the use of these facilities.

This civic program augments the Bates College program, which has developed amazingly in the last few years, until ice hockey is a major sport, and tobogganing and snowshoeing are encouraged and much enjoyed at the campus. The latter part of January will mark the first big community winter sport events, which are expected to attract attention all through this part of New England.

PENALTY TAX TO BE TESTED
Connecticut to Contest Appeal Involving \$1,000,000

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—To test the constitutionality of the Connecticut statutes under which the so-called penalty tax on estates is assessed in this State, Charles S. Holcomb, assistant tax commissioner, will appear before the United States Supreme Court in Washington on Jan. 2 to contest an appeal of the Bankers Trust Company, and others, of New York on a tax of \$10,288.39, levied by the State against the estate of Lena McMullen, of Norwalk. The bank is suing William H. Blodgett, as tax commissioner. The estate is valued as \$264,237.46. The Bankers Trust Company is executor.

The penalty tax on estates is levied on taxable property which has escaped taxation, but which is brought to light during the settlement of estates. The State's claim is that the decedent was under obligation to return her taxable property for local taxation in the town where she was a resident.

The report of the state Treasurer for the year ending June 30 shows that this tax has brought back into the State more than \$1,000,000 since its inauguration several years ago. Of this the State's share was 20 per cent, the remainder going to the towns where the decedents were residents.

STATION CONTRACT APPROVED
With \$50,000 available, Mayor Curley approved yesterday the award of the contract to Michael Saretto for building the new Police Station 3, at Sears and Milk streets, where the traffic squad and the police property clerk will also be quartered. The contract calls for the completion of the structure within one year. The Mayor also has decided to erect a \$100,000 municipal garage in the water department yard in Albany Street.

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LABOR IN SUGAR-BEET FIELDS PROVES MENACE TO CHILDREN

Investigators Find Boys and Girls, Underfed, Working in Stoooping Position 14 Hours a Day—Taken From School

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Children in the sugar-beet fields not only work too hard, but they must leave school in April or May, not to return before November or December. Thus a two-fold harm is done, says Miss Sara A. Brown of the National Child Labor Committee, who has studied the situation.

Sugar companies urge the farmers to cultivate this crop, Miss Brown declared. The work of the farmer is simply to prepare the soil with machinery and to plant the sugar-beet seed. This is usually done some time in April. Then the farmer is through with his work until fall when he lifts the beets and hauls them to market, again the work being done by machinery. But in between times, all the cultivation is done by helpers, usually whole families, imported for the working season. These families are contracted for and furnished by the sugar companies. For the 1922 season the average pay in one state is \$18 an acre. During the war the pay was \$28 an acre for the season, and in 1921 it was \$22. A family of five in which the children are of working age can work about 25 acres a season. A man and wife with five or six children are expected to cultivate 50 to 60 acres a season.

Home Environment
These families usually live in shacks, or outhouses, converted barns, or sometimes even in chicken coops, rarely with sanitary facilities, sometimes as far as a half mile from the water supply, and generally overcrowded, with the entire family sleeping in one room.

Best cultivation is divided into two parts: the thinning and weeding and the pulling and topping. At this work the children in common with other members of the family work from 10 to 14 hours a day. Continual stooping is necessary in the thinning process and harvesting involves lifting and handling heavy weights. The beets weigh from five to ten pounds with the soil attached as they are pulled from the ground. The child creeps along the ground pulling these heavy weights from morning till night. Advanced beet growers in two instances have said that they would not allow any but skilled workmen to handle knives used to top the beets. Yet in other fields children top as the

adults do without question of age or fitness.
In November, 1921, the United States Children's Bureau reported that in two sections alone of the Colorado beet fields, 861 children under 14 were working; 215 of these were under 10, and some under eight years of age. Frequently even these tiny ones worked 11 hours a day.
One father said that his boy was worth \$1000 to him in the beet fields, while in school he was just a liability. Because the whole family works, the children are not well fed. The mother has no time to cook, and so offers poorly prepared food.
"If you put a child into beets, you are making him so tired that he lives in a material world, and you cannot reach his mind and spirit," declared a member of the National Child Labor Committee. "It is estimated that there are 4000 children in Nebraska engaged in the sugar-beet fields; 5000 in Colorado, and a large number in California, Iowa, Utah and Michigan, for which no exact figures are available. These children are employed in one of the big users of child labor which has not been regulated in any way."

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LABOR IN SUGAR-BEET FIELDS PROVES MENACE TO CHILDREN

Investigators Find Boys and Girls, Underfed, Working in Stoooping Position 14 Hours a Day—Taken From School

Special from Monitor Bureau
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Early American Bedsteads

THE bedsteads which decorated American homes from about 1660 to 1830, are of various types and of many woods: cedar, ash, elm, pine, maple, cherry, poplar, walnut, and hickory—or nutwood, as it was called. Their form frequently was copied from imported pieces, but originality is shown in their carvings.

The standard width for beds was four feet and for each additional inch 2d. was charged by the maker. George Washington must have been in an extravagant mood when he ordered his Mt. Vernon bed, which, being five feet in width, cost him what in our currency would be half a dollar more than the standard price!

Feather beds were the correct things for people of elegance all over the colonies. Several of them, if the family could afford this, were piled one on the other over a straw mattress which, in its turn, lay upon ropes tightly drawn from side to side of the frame, for the days of springs were not yet. The resulting superstructure was so high that in many cases steps were needed for its ascent. The most commanding shape was that of the four-poster. The earliest of these are ornamented with considerable carving and often they were hung with two pairs of curtains. One can well understand that in unheated chambers it was pleasant on winter nights to shut out drafts. The draperies were made of almost every material to be bought, many of whose names are strange to us. They ranged in elegance from silk to calico.

Wide Dutch Beds

The "field bed" is a four-poster, but unique. Why it was thus named I do not know, but perhaps the arched canopy or "sweep" which spread over the top between the posts is symbolic of the arch of the heavens, visible to outdoor and field sleepers. Although history records that these beds were popular for three-quarters of a century, few of them have rewarded the searches of the antiquarian. According to the "Journeyman's Cabinet and Chairmaker's Philadelphia Book of Prices," these were more expensive than the usual type of four-poster. The charge of making one is quoted at a pound, while buttonwood and mahogany cost several shillings more. Such a field bed is to be seen in Washington's headquarters in Somerville, New Jersey.

The low post beds were much used from 1800 to 1840. They always have head-boards but the foot-boards often are absent.

The French or Empire beds introduced entirely different lines. No posts trim them. Head- and foot-boards slope away from the frame and in the case of imported pieces are decorated

with brass figures laid on the surface, called ormolu mounts. One famous bed of this type has been reproduced often in the Van Rensselaer family from an original in their mansion in Albany. The carved brass mountings are a triumph of craftsmanship. The claw feet are extensive and harmonize in line with the head-board and foot-board. Most American-made beds of the Empire style abandoned brass mountings and carved the wood.

The "Field Bed"

Dutch beds usually were of great beauty and sumptuousness. Often they were six feet wide and elaborately inlaid with marquetry. The provincial Dutch thrift appears, however, in the custom of making the wall side of this piece of furniture of deal painted to resemble the fine wood of the visible portions. French beds, too, show this peculiarity.

The Dutch also made a folding bed. It closed into the form of a capacious chair. The seat was doubled back on itself with hinges visible in front. This piece extended and the back descended to a level with the seat; they were supported by the arms and legs which drew together for the purpose.

Settee beds or stretchers as they were called also, were used as we use our day beds. Some of them were beautifully carved. Their bottoms were often of cane but sometimes they were merely laced with ropes and supplied with a mattress.

It is an interesting fact that the bed usually was one of the most costly furnishings of early American households and was treated with great respect in inventories and accounts of trade transactions which have descended to us.



Photograph by H. Shobbrook Collins, New York

Jensen Silverware

On November 16 Appeared on the Household Page an Article on the Work of the Great Dutch Silversmith, Georg Jensen. Since That Article Went to Press the Art Center, New York, Has Put on Exhibition a Display of His Very Interesting Table Silver. These Illustrations Show His Rhythmical Lines and the Perfection of His Ornamental Detail.



How to Make a Cracker or Candy Box

In many shops is displayed a large selection of cracker and candy boxes covered with satin and trimmed with fancy gold braid and clusters of padded fruit. How to transform an ordinary round or square tin into one of these dainty receptacles is an art worth learning.

One woman has made quite a number of them. She gets a strong tin box, say about six inches in height, and a length of plain satin or flowered silk. First she cuts a strip of satin to cover the tin, leaving uncovered at the top a piece of the box the depth of the rim of the lid, so as to allow the lid to slip on. A small turning is allowed all round. Next she cuts a piece of paper exactly to fit the tin, save for the piece at the top, and folds her satin over it around the edges and secures it with glue. Where the box is joined, one end of the satin strip is left free. She now glues this covering on to the box. The object of the paper lining is to avoid pasting the glue directly on to the satin as it would soak through.

The top of the lid of the box is first covered with a circle of thick underlaid cut to fit exactly. This is glued in place. A piece of silk with a paper lining is next cut out, large enough completely to cover the lid, glued on and pressed down on the rim of the lid in tiny pleats. To hide these a band of fancy gold braid is glued tightly around the rim.

If the lid is to have a cluster of padded-silk fruit, this is made and sewn on to the silk cover before it is glued on. It looks well to make the fruit in bright rose and mauve silk with little dabs of gold paint on it; but some of the newest boxes seen in the shops have the lid almost entirely hidden under a large full-blown pink rose made of silk ribbon, and one of these roses is quite easy to make. Another lovely box was covered with lavender-blue satin, its lid bound with dull gold galloon while on the top gold acorns clustered.

Gloria Flora

New flowers are blooming. They are modeled of white cloth and painted with water colors. The feeling which the artist shows for the individuality of each blossom, the sensitiveness with which she reproduces the curves of petal and leaf, the modulations of color; the varying textures of the different flowers and even of different parts of the same flower, the infinite delicacy of her pistils and stamens, and the vitality with which she catches their very postures, raise her work into the realm of plastic art.

"I have always lived in gardens," said this artist, Mrs. Charles Munter-Greene. "I don't know how I make these reproductions; they seem to grow under my touch as if something beyond me were working within me. I call them Gloria Flora because they do indeed seem to me glorious flowers."

At present no one shares Mrs. Greene's skill, but when she returns to her New Orleans home after the close of the exhibition of her work, which has been held at the Art Center in New York, she plans to train other lovers of flowers with sensitive hearts and sensitive fingers to capture the secrets of these garden denizens.

Then it will be possible to supply the demand which has arisen for them as trimmings for very beautiful dresses. In the exhibition were many flowers, but to the writer a bouquet of orchids (lady's slippers) had a peculiar freshness and beauty. The boldness of their contours and the delicacy of their curly petals, the rich shadings of their purples, their stanch stems and slim

leaves bending, as it were, to the breeze conveyed a particular sense of life and individuality. One full-blown pink rose with thick infolded petals is the chief rival in the writer's affection. Dablias, tulips, jonquils bloomed in loveliness and it is not hyperbole to say that they gave one such a feeling as their growing sisters give when sunshine and breeze play over them in the garden.

Helpful Hints for Housekeepers

Flower-pot stains can be removed from window sills by the application of fine wood ashes, followed by rinsing in clear water.

Discoloration on china cups disappears if it is rubbed with a damp cloth dipped in salt.

Egg stains on spoons are removable with dry salt.

Lamp wicks which have been dipped in vinegar and thoroughly dried will not smoke.

Papered walls are most conveniently cleaned with a homemade brush made of strips of cheesecloth, each one an inch and a half wide and 8 inches long, attached to a long light handle. It should be used about twice a month.

Rattan furniture is most thoroughly kept free from dust by a paint brush which gets into small spaces.

Mustard stains on table linen are eradicated if the article is boiled in water in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful of washing soda to each quart of water. The boiling should last as long as any trace of the spots remains and should be followed by a thorough rinsing.

Chandeliers can be cleaned by pure vinegar applied with a sponge. Afterward they should be washed with soapsuds and polished with a flannel.

Candles are easily fitted into holders which are too small for them if their ends are melted and softened in hot water.

Spots on wallpaper may be removed by a paste of cornstarch and water spread upon them and allowed to dry. When this is brushed off the stains will be gone.

Ink on a carpet can be eradicated if treated before it dries with turpentine in which white soap has been shaved and thoroughly dissolved.

Kiddie Kover-Up
"Kiddie Kover-Up" is a new invention for keeping children's clothes clean and dry. It is made of nickel-plated steel springs, either nickel-plated or covered with pink or blue wash satin, silver bronze brackets and webbing straps. It holds the clothes snugly in place; will not tear covers. Set of two adjustable shoulder pieces and two adjustable foot pieces. Can be used satisfactorily for adults. Price \$4.00. Postage prepaid. Send P. O. or Express M. O. Mrs. Kate Newman, Agent, 405 West 98th St., Los Angeles, California. Telephone 297849.

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A Christmas Dinner

MENU

Grape Fruit Cup,
with Sprigs of Mistletoe
Clam Broth
Roast Pork with Apple Garnish
Potato Balls Creamed Onions
Mint Jelly Garnished with Holly
Cauliflower en Casserole
Banana Fritters
Celery Hearts Stuffed Olives
Prune Salad in Bed of Water Cress
Plum Pudding Mousse
Mixed Salted Nuts
Raisins Cheese Crackers

Select the best roast obtainable and cook it very thoroughly, basting it often. Serve with a garnish of hot roasted apples. Select for this purpose small red apples, remove the cores and fill with brown sugar, nuts and butter.

Potato Balls in Butter

Cut little balls from potatoes with a vegetable scoop. Put 1 cupful of butter in a deep frying pan. When hot put in as many potato balls as will cover the bottom. Take up, drain, and dredge with salt. Serve very hot. These balls can be cut from raw potatoes, boiled in salted water 5 minutes, and fried in butter 10 minutes.

Cauliflower en Casserole

Cook the cauliflower 1 hour in salt and water. Drain and separate. Put a layer of cauliflower in the casserole and moisten it with cream sauce and sprinkle it with grated cheese. Fill

the remainder of the casserole with alternate layers of the cauliflower and cheese. Cover with bread crumbs and cheese and dot with bits of butter. Bake ½ hour in a moderate oven. For the cream sauce use 1 cupful of milk, ¼ cupful of cream, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolk of 1 egg, salt and pepper to taste. Put the milk and cream in the double boiler, reserving ¼ cupful of milk. Pour 4 tablespoonfuls of the milk on the flour, stir until perfectly smooth, and add the remainder of the milk. Stir this into the other milk when it boils. Stir the sauce for 2 minutes, then cover and cook it 8 minutes. Beat the egg-yolk with 4 teaspoonfuls of cream, stir into the sauce and remove from the fire immediately.

Banana Fritters

One pint of flour, ½-pint of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 eggs. Beat the eggs, add milk and salt. Pour half of this mixture on the flour and when beaten light and smooth, add the remainder, also the butter. Cut bananas in slices ¼-inch thick, dip in the batter, and fry in boiling fat. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon.

Prune Salad

Serve four prunes to each person. Stone the prunes, fill them with Neufchâtel cheese, and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Lay them on beds of water cress and cover with mayonnaise dressing.

Cuff Pillow Cases

Pillow cases with turn-back cuffs look both dressy and unusual on a bed. For a pair of these slips, two full yards must be furnished as the cuff will add four inches to the original length of each slip. The following exact measurements are suitable to the regular 42-inch tubing.

At the open end of the slip, measure and turn back four inches just as you would a cuff on a straight sleeve. In the center, on both sides, pencil-mark a scallop 7½ inches wide and 1½ inches deep. At each side of this large scallop, mark a scallop four inches wide and 1¼ inches deep, and next to these, on each side, mark a scallop three inches wide and two-thirds of an inch deep. When marking the four-inch and three-inch scallops, slope them gradually inward so that the cuff at each side-edge of the case will be 1½ inches wide, as against four inches in the center. This will form a slightly crescent-shaped cuff which is much more graceful than one scalloped straight across. The cuff will be four inches wide in the center and rounded off nicely to a width of 1½ inches at the sides.

Have the scallops hemstitched by machine and finish the cuff with a suitable crochet edging.

The finished cases should be starched slightly, and the crease forming the cuff pressed in very carefully.

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Simple Upholstery for Amateurs

DO YOU remember what a protest father registered when he discovered that his favorite chair had been banished to the attic because its covering was a ragged disgrace to the living room? Yet it hardly seemed worth while to take the comfortable old seat to an upholsterer, for the cost of such work was known to be out of proportion to the value of the article. Then, too, upholsterers have a habit of saying that they won't be able to cover a chair for two or three months.

Let us consider once more the condition of this discarded piece of furniture. The frame is in good shape. The cushions are in fair condition, except where bodies have left little hollows. Nothing seems to be really worn out but the covering.

Have you noticed how the covering is put on? It is fastened to the frame by a row of large-headed tacks set in the middle of a tape which forms a border and covers the edge of the material. We can do no damage by pulling out a few tacks to see what is underneath. Pulling back the cover a little, we see that the cushion is fastened to the chair by more tacks and that the covering can be entirely removed without disturbing the cushion or padding.

Why not put on a new cover?

The Method

First, let us procure a roll of cotton or lamb's wool and pad the hollows slightly, but not enough to make an uncomfortable lump. They should be filled out just enough to leave the cotton when it is pressed down, even with the rest of the cushion. With a darning needle and some linen thread, the cotton must be tacked to the cushion by long stitches.

We need a piece of cretonne, denim, or material matching the living-room draperies, large enough to cover the chair's cushions. Arming ourselves with a hammer and some small tacks, we take the next step, which is to draw the material smoothly over the cushions and tack it into place. We should use only just enough very small tacks to hold it, for after the cretonne is all in place, a piece of plain braid or a fold of the upholstering material and some tacks with covered heads to match either the braid or the cretonne, will finish the edges.

If the cushions of the chair you want to cover are finished with buttons, usually the whole cushion is removable. In re-covering such a cushion, remove the buttons and have them re-covered with the material you are using for the new chair cover. Cut your new material the same size as the old, do your stitching on a sewing machine, if possible, and finish the work by replacing the newly-covered buttons in exactly the same places they occupied on the original cover. These cushions are usually boxed—that is, the top and bottom pieces are joined by a narrow strip that runs all around the cushion. In that case it makes a nice finish to run a row of stitching around the edges after the cushion is all together, making a French seam on the outside. Heavy silk floss can be used for this, and the stitches made an inch long.

Straight Chair Problems

Straight chairs, such as are used in the dining room, need to be re-covered frequently if their seat covers are of cloth or leather. If of leather it prolongs the life of the leather to cover

it with cretonne, linen, or rep during the summer months, thus protecting it from heat and dust. Most of these straight chairs have seats that are easily removable. The majority are fastened to the chair frame with four screws. Remove the screws and the seat may be lifted out, the new material stretched over it and held by a few tacks on the bottom, then the seat may be screwed back into place. In putting a temporary cover on such chair seats it is advisable to fasten the material with stout threads running from side to side. A permanent cover should be tacked on, for the frame of the seat is wood.

Do Not Stop With Chairs

It is no more difficult to cover a couch than a chair. If you will observe carefully just the way the present cover is put on, you will have no insurmountable difficulty in adjusting a new one. In almost all cases, it is easier, when covering a couch, to put the new material on over the old. If, however, the old stuff is worn so that there are holes, it had better be removed, for any loose edges of material are likely to roll up and make ridges under the new upholstery.

A pad for a window seat is made almost in the same way as a comfort, with the possible exception of boxed edges, although these are not a necessity.

Even davenport may be re-covered at home. This work takes time and

patience, but anyone who can handle a needle and a hammer can do it. The seat and cushions of the back of a davenport are usually removable, which leaves the arms easily accessible. The covering for the arms and back are tacked on, while the cushions usually need a little needlework.

Mercedized rep may be had that is inexpensive and makes handsome covers for chairs and even for draperies. The effect is attractive when chair and couch are covered with the same material that is used for hangings.

Onions en Surprise

A splendid way to utilize leftovers of meat, cheese, nuts, and bread is for the filling of baked stuffed onions. Medium-sized onions should be chosen, the skins removed, and the onions themselves boiled for half an hour.

Lift the onions out carefully, so that they will not break. The salted water in which they were cooked can go into soup stock if desired. Scoop out the centers of the onions with an orange spoon. Mix this removed part with stale bread crumbs, cream, butter, and whatever leftovers you happen to have—ham, tongue, cheese, nuts, all being equally good.

The ingredients should be chopped very fine and seasoned to taste with salt and pepper. Fill the cavities in the onions with the mixture, place in a well-buttered baking pan, and after sprinkling with buttered crumbs, bake in a rather slow oven until the onions are soft when tested with a fork.

Linen Table Sets from Many Countries

THE Irish linen trade seems very much alive to the demand of the moment for color in luncheon and breakfast-table sets, as a recent inspection of the supply in a large store indicated. The favorite pattern is quite simple, the mats being circular with scalloped edges and veining carried across either way from side to side to form a line-check effect. This design is made in a great variety of colors and a customer sometimes comes in and chooses half a dozen sets in different colors so that she can have something to harmonize with every kind of flower that she is likely to use.

"A great many brown sets are sold," said the salesman, "it is a leading color, but different shades of yellow such as maize, primrose, and gold are the best sellers of all." There is also apple-green, a warm rose, mauve, burnt-orange—which is a curious dull-orange tint—and two shades of blue, Wedgwood and pink. And there were more elaborate sets, including one in which the black-and-white striped effect results from letting very narrow strips of black linen into a white ground by lines of veining. This was seen also in white with pink or yellow stripes. A beautiful set of burnt-orange linen was embroidered with spots arranged to form the outline of a large trefoil and with just a single

leaf here and there looking as though it had been thrown down.

Other sets come from China, Italy, and France. Some new Chinese work is lovely, the mats being made of grass lawn with just a small circle in the center embroidered in Oriental-blue cotton and a deep border worked in drawn-thread work to resemble a rather heavy flower-patterned lace.

Cluny lace edged a French set on which appeared a grape design in "broderie anglaise" and some Italian sets are of loosely woven "ancient" linen tinted to look like the old fabric.

A New House Plant

Saintpaulia is the name of a very interesting house plant which has recently come into favor. It is a plant which originated in Africa, and sometimes is called the African Violet, because the flowers very much resemble those of the English Violet. The leaves, on the other hand, are more like those of the Gloxinia, and the plant is propagated and cared for in much the same way.

The Saintpaulia will bloom almost all of the year, but thrives best when given a rest in summer as a result of partly withholding water. Then if repotted in the fall and taken into the house, it will bloom freely until spring.

It is a plant which loves the sunlight, and requires rather abundant watering, although water must never stand in the saucers under the pots, and the soil should not be kept too wet. Care should be taken also not to spill any water on the leaves, especially when the sun is shining upon them.

School of Modern Candy Making
Tiffany Park, Newark, N. J. (U. S. A.)
L. Branch Brook. 3842. Write for free booklet.

BOSTON STOCKS

boakag	116	116	114	115
saconda	50%	50%	50%	50%
adian	4%	4%	4%	4%
Eleated	82	82	83	82
to 1 pf	120	120	120	120
to 2 pf	103	103	102%	102%
s & Albany	145	145	145	145

to of Maine	18	18	18	18
to of B....	44	44	44	44
to & Ariz...	58	58	58	58
erson Hill...	6%	7%	6%	7%
l & Hecla	285	285	285	285
ntennial...	8%	8%	8%	8%
nnor J T...	29%	30	29%	30
ange Range	37	37	37	37
avis Daily	3%	3%	3%	3%
at Butte...	8%	8%	8%	8%
stern Mfg.	8%	8%	8%	8%
stern S S...	84	82	82	82
st Mass Ry	20%	20%	20%	20%
er Mfg Co	9	9	9	9
ison Elec.	169%	169	169	169
to ris...	3%	3%	3%	3%

ay & Davis	13	13	13
ayfield	19	18	18
ot Rubber	48%	48%	50%
ot	70	70	70
ot pf.	70	70	78
and Creek	100	98	99
rr Lake	3%	3%	3%
obby McNeil	5%	5%	5%
Cent pf.	80%	80%	80
as Gas.	86	86%	86
ay Old Col.	71	71	70%
argen	173	173	173
est Invest.	12	12	11%
ay R	27%	27%	27%
ay R w pf	77	77	81%
at Leather.	7	7	7
w Cornell.	17%	17%	17%
E Oil.	56c	56c	56c
ay	173	173	173

Thy Butt	917	916	914	916
YH & H. 204	204	204	201	204
Libway	142	142	141	141
acific Mills. 189	191	189	191	191
and Creek	28	31	28	31
land	314	314	314	314
annon	70c	70c	70c	70c
opper	2	2	2	2
nt	106	106	106	106
nter	184	19	184	19
inity	11	11	11	11
ited Fruit. 1524	1524	1524	1524	1524
Shoe	424	424	42	42
Shoe pf.	27	27	27	27
S Smelt pf.	474	474	474	474
ah Metals.	93c	93c	93c	93c
ah Oil.	264	274	27	274

...s...	12 1/2	12	11 1/2	11
arren Bros.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
ar Bros p	35	35	35	35
ckwire's ...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11
LIBERTY BONDS				
1st 1/2...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2nd 1/2...	98.74	98.74	98.74	98.74
3rd 1/2...	98.04	98.04	98.04	98.04
4th 1/2...	98.74	98.74	98.74	98.74
5th 1/2...	98.63	98.63	98.64	98.64
6th 1/2...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
OTHER BONDS				
Int Gulf S...	53	53	53	53
ass Gas 4 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
les Riv S...	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
ar Eor 7 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
STEWART & KENNEDY				
SHOWS BIG GAINS				

IN OPERATION

For the first time in the history of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation sales and earnings in the fourth quarter are continuing at the same rate as in the second and

ough operations are generally curtailed toward the close of the year, factories are generally running at capacity and no surplus of finished materials, usually accumulated to meet spring demand, has been

The net income, before taxes, in nine months ended September 30, 1921, was \$4,023,652, compared with \$1,088,000 in the corresponding period of 1920. In the second quarter net

...were \$1,605,631 and in the
...901,602. The net income for
...may be estimated at \$5,775,000, w
...ter federal taxes and dividend
...irements of \$21,168 on the \$2
...tewart Manufacturing 8 per
...ulative preferred would
...0.49 a share on the 474,800 sha
...tewart-Warner capital stock.
...A total of \$4 a share in divid
...has been paid this year as foll
...cents in February, 75 cents in
...end August, \$1 in November and
...Dec. 15. The su

PITTSBURGH COAL SLOW
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—Termi-

Shipments has depressed the market. Offerings of steam coal are scarce. The price of coal in run-of-mine is being quoted at \$1.25. The price of coal in Pittsburgh coal is quoted at \$1.25. The price of coal in the West is not known. Gas coal is quoted at \$1.25. Gas coal is quoted at \$1.25.

ITALIAN BANK AFFAIRS
PARIS, Dec. 21.—At the first meeting of the shareholders of the Italian Bank of Commerce, the bank was declared bankrupt. It was said that funds are being raised to pay 40 per cent of the remainder.

POLISH RAILWAY PLANS
PARIS, Dec. 21.—Reports are being received from Poland that the Polish government is trying to effect a loan in Paris for the purchase of locomotives. It is said that the government is trying to furnish 10 locomotives to the Polish government. It is said that the government is preparing plans for building locomotives for the Polish government. It is said that the government is preparing plans for building locomotives for the Polish government.

NASH EARNINGS
Nash Motor Company reports for the month of December, 1921, earnings of \$1,000,000.

TRIFLATE SHEARERS' STILLS! LONDON, Dec. 21—Welsh tit shearer have decided to give on company's delay in dealing with improvement. Specially for two weeks.

MEETING HEAT SHOTAWAY PARIS, Dec. 21—By a decree issued, the use of 10 per cent. has been made compulsory for the first four

[illegible]

(Quotations to 3:35 p. m.)									
Am Gas Chem	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Pneu	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Talc	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Woolen	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
do pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Armstrong	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Anacosta	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Aracadian	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Boe Cent	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
do pf	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Boe	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Boe & Albany	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Boe & Maine	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Boe	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Carlson Hill	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Cent	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Centennial	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Connor J T	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Connors	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Davis	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
East Butte	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
East Butte	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Eastern S B	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
East Mass Ry	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Edison Elec.	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
do rs	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Edison	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Greenfield	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Hood Rubber	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Wm. C. Jones	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int Cot pf.	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Island Creek	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Walton	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Lake Copper	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Libby McNeill	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Mass Gas	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mass Gas	71	71	71						

TREASURY SAYS PROSPERITY MAY BE UNLIMITED

All Conditions Cannot Be Forecast Now but No Reason to Circumscribe Future

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—As far as the information at the United States Treasury Department goes, there is no reason to fix next spring as the time for an abatement of industrial prosperity. "Anybody's guess is as good as another's," it was said by the spokesman for the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is recognized that conditions may change radically here and abroad during the next few months, whether for the better or worse, there is no means of determining, except that present conditions seem to point to continued activity and prosperity.

The United States Steel Corporation is operating at about 95 per cent of capacity, which is regarded as a favorable indication of the basic industries of the country. So far as Treasury officials are informed the demand for steel and other products shows no sign of diminishing. Building operations are holding up well throughout the country with prospects of resumption on a large scale when seasonal conditions are favorable.

In regard to international financial prospects, the Treasury is, in company with other branches of the Administration, awaiting developments. It was said officially today that the Government has made no definite proposals in regard to the much-talked-of German loan or the reparations readjustment on which it primarily hangs.

The change in legislation bearing on the refunding of allied war debts which, it is asserted in cablegrams from London, the British fiscal mission about to start for the United States is going to request, is a matter to be taken up by the debt funding commission when it meets with the British delegates, Theodore E. Burton, a member of the commission, recently said that he and other members desired to have legislation which would make conditions less rigid, but at the Treasury it is said that until the situation has been gone into more deeply with the British, and perhaps with other foreign representatives, initiative will be taken here. At present, it was said that the commission would not know just what changes in the refunding act to ask for.

COSDEN & CO. NET PROFITS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Net profits of Cosden & Co. for the full year 1922 should exceed \$12,000,000, after deducting taxes and interest charges, or larger than any previous year.

Profits have been averaging better than \$1,000,000 monthly and the first 10 months showed profits of \$10,734,782, an average of \$1,073,478 monthly, after interest and taxes. That current profits are as good as the average for earlier months is shown by net for October of \$1,483,346.

Assuming net profits of \$12,000,000 after interest and taxes, and deducting dividend payments of approximately \$350,000. Half of the \$7,000,000 7 per cent preferred was outstanding only for about six months. This would leave balance of better than \$11,500,000 for the common, or approximately \$10 a share. This, of course, is before deductions for depletion and depreciation. In 1921 Cosden reported net after all deductions of \$423,654, equal to 17 cents a share on common.

Jan. 1 next the company will retire all its outstanding bonds, amounting to \$5,785,000.

MAIL ORDER STORES INCREASE SALES

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Sears Roebuck's December sales are expected to show an increase from 30 per cent to 35 per cent over a year ago. Montgomery Ward is expected to show a gain of nearly 50 per cent above December, 1921.

It is understood that Sears Roebuck will close 1922 with about \$17,000,000 debts and will call its \$16,500,000 notes due next October in April.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
November—\$24,099,332
December—\$24,918,354
Net after tax, rents, 2,277,675
From Jan. 1—\$239,082,057
Net after tax, rents, 43,504,088
*Decrease

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT
PARIS, Dec. 21.—The principal items in the weekly statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:
Dec. 21, 1922—\$14,122,000
Gold—\$5,534,800,000
Silver—\$288,300,000
Loans, discounts—\$482,200,000
Circulation—\$36,450,000
Deposits—\$1,230,000,000
War advances to State—\$23,400,000,000
Bank rate—5%

WHITE EAGLE'S REPORT
Sales of the White Eagle Oil & Refining concern for November were \$1,28,607, compared with \$55,352 for October. Net earnings were \$290,882 before federal tax and depletion, compared with \$141,222 the year ago. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30 net earnings were \$2,159,299 before federal tax and depletion, compared with \$1,804,722 in 1921.

ANOTHER STEEL FUSION
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—Announcement is made that the Oliver Iron Steel Company and the Morris & Bailey Steel Company, both pioneers in the industrial history of Pittsburgh, are merging as the Oliver Iron & Steel Corporation, with authorized capital of \$10,000,000. Both plants are on the Monongahela River.

NEW HARDWARE SHARES
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—Sargent & Co., manufacturers of hardware, have voted to increase their authorized capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000, of which \$130,000 will be preferred and \$5,200,000 common.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

WESTERN UNION'S IMPROVED SERVICE

New Feature for South America—New Amsterdam Office

One of the latest new features added by Western Union Telegraph Company to its service is the introduction of automatic repeaters on its new South American cables, giving an average service of 20 minutes.

Company also announces the opening of an office in Amsterdam, Holland. Arrangements have been made to give almost instantaneous cable service between the Amsterdam Cable Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange and a special direct wire to Rotterdam has been installed. The Dutch have always had an intimate interest in American securities and in stocks have come out of Holland.

Acting on the principle that "trade follows the wires," the company is preparing special lists of South American firms engaged in merchandising, manufacturing, importing and exporting, similar to lists furnished to European products. Western Union invites persons to furnish them with their trade specialties, and the company will refer to such persons any inquiries received from abroad for their product.

Besides the deferred cable letter, the company has a cable service known as the "cable letter" service. The latter are accepted at any time up to midnight Saturday for delivery the following Monday morning. The minimum charge to 10 of the leading cities in Great Britain and Ireland is \$1.25 for 20 words, including prefix, and 64 cents for each additional word. To all other places in the United Kingdom the minimum charge is \$1.65 for 20 words and 84 cents for each additional word.

For the week-end service to South America, including coastal points in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay, the minimum charge is \$2.50 for 20 words including prefix and 12 1/2 cents for each additional word.

Cable and week-end letter service will be extended to other European countries as soon as consent can be obtained from the respective governments.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal Rate—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside commercial paper—5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Customers' commercial paper—5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Individual cus. col. loans—5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Today Yesterday
Bar silver in New York—63 1/2c 63 1/2c
Mexican dollars—48 1/2c 48 1/2c
Bar gold in London—89 1/2d 89 1/2d
Canadian ex. gold—93 1/2c 93 1/2c
Domestic bar silver—93 1/2c 93 1/2c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime 60-day bills—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
60-day bills—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Less Known Banks—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
60-day bills—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
60-day bills—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days—4 1/4% 4 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:
Boston—4 1/2%
New York—4 1/2%
Chicago—4 1/2%
St. Louis—4 1/2%
Cleveland—4 1/2%
Richmond—4 1/2%
Philadelphia—4 1/2%
San Francisco—4 1/2%
London—4 1/2%
Paris—4 1/2%
Berlin—4 1/2%
Brussels—4 1/2%
Amsterdam—4 1/2%
Hamburg—4 1/2%
Stockholm—4 1/2%
Copenhagen—4 1/2%
Helsinki—4 1/2%
Warsaw—4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.
Sterling—Current previous Parity
Demand—\$4.84 4.84 4.84
Cables—4.84 4.84 4.84
France—744 1/2 744 1/2 183
Germany—238 1/2 238 1/2 183
Italy—193 1/2 193 1/2 183
Spain—166 1/2 166 1/2 183
Sweden—240 1/2 240 1/2 183
Denmark—205 1/2 205 1/2 183
Norway—187 1/2 187 1/2 183
Greece—104 1/2 104 1/2 183
Poland—193 1/2 193 1/2 183
Czechoslovakia—205 1/2 205 1/2 183
Yugoslavia—193 1/2 193 1/2 183
Rumania—240 1/2 240 1/2 183
Portugal—205 1/2 205 1/2 183
Shanghai—72 1/2 72 1/2 183
Hong Kong—110 1/2 110 1/2 183
Bombay—205 1/2 205 1/2 183
Yokohama—205 1/2 205 1/2 183
Manila—205 1/2 205 1/2 183
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KINSELLA RETAINS HIS WORLD TITLE

Defeats James Reid in the Final Match for the Professional Squash Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—W. A. Kinsella, world's professional squash champion, was again successful in his final match for the championship against James Reid, coach of the Crescent Athletic Club, yesterday afternoon, but he had a much harder battle than he or any of the spectators expected. The little challenger not only extended Kinsella to the utmost limits of his ability, but took the first game rather easily. The final score was 10-15, 15-5, 15-2, 15-10.

Reid's victory in the first game was chiefly due to his court covering. The sharpest shots of Kinsella, just above the telltale, were sent back by the Brooklyn representative with even more pace, and this forced Kinsella into errors, due to his inability to gauge his shots accurately. Reid also held his own in the early part of the second game, but finally Kinsella got his change of pace and his shots up and down the court going to his satisfaction, and this, coupled with a streak of wildness on the part of Reid, gave him the second game on a run of eight.

In the third he had much trouble handling the remarkable gets of Reid, but the latter was unable to score in the face of the skill of Kinsella in returning service, and finally the champion got his service once more under control, and took the game on a series of close rallies, most of which ended in a slam by Reid into the telltale.

The final game was a close contest from start to finish. Neither could gain more than a point on his adversary, both playing at top speed and using every resource at his command. Finally in his fourteenth hand, Kinsella got the lead at 11-10, on errors by Reid that were by the narrowest margin, and then ran out the match in a series of placements that were absolutely unplayable, though each required from 10 to a dozen exchanges before he could get position for the final shot. The match, by points and stroke analysis, follows:

First Game
Kinsella 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0
Reid 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Second Game
Kinsella 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 8-15
Reid 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 x-10

Third Game
Kinsella 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 4 1 0 5-15
Reid 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 x-10

Fourth Game
Kinsella 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 3-10
Reid 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 x-10

MINIMUM SPEED FOR AIRPLANES
Pulitzer Cup Entrant Must Make 175 Miles Per Hour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The minimum speed of airplanes entering next year's Pulitzer cup race was fixed at 175 miles an hour at a special meeting of the contest committee of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States of America, it was announced yesterday. A maximum landing limit of 75 miles an hour, the same as in the 1922 races at Detroit, also was decided upon, and a subcommittee was appointed to act with representatives of the army and navy air services to select the course for the 1923 meet, over water if possible.

The distance and pylon arrangements of the course were fixed at a total length of 200 kilometers, with four laps around a 50-kilometer equilateral triangle, using two pylons at the turns instead of one, to assure a wide turn.

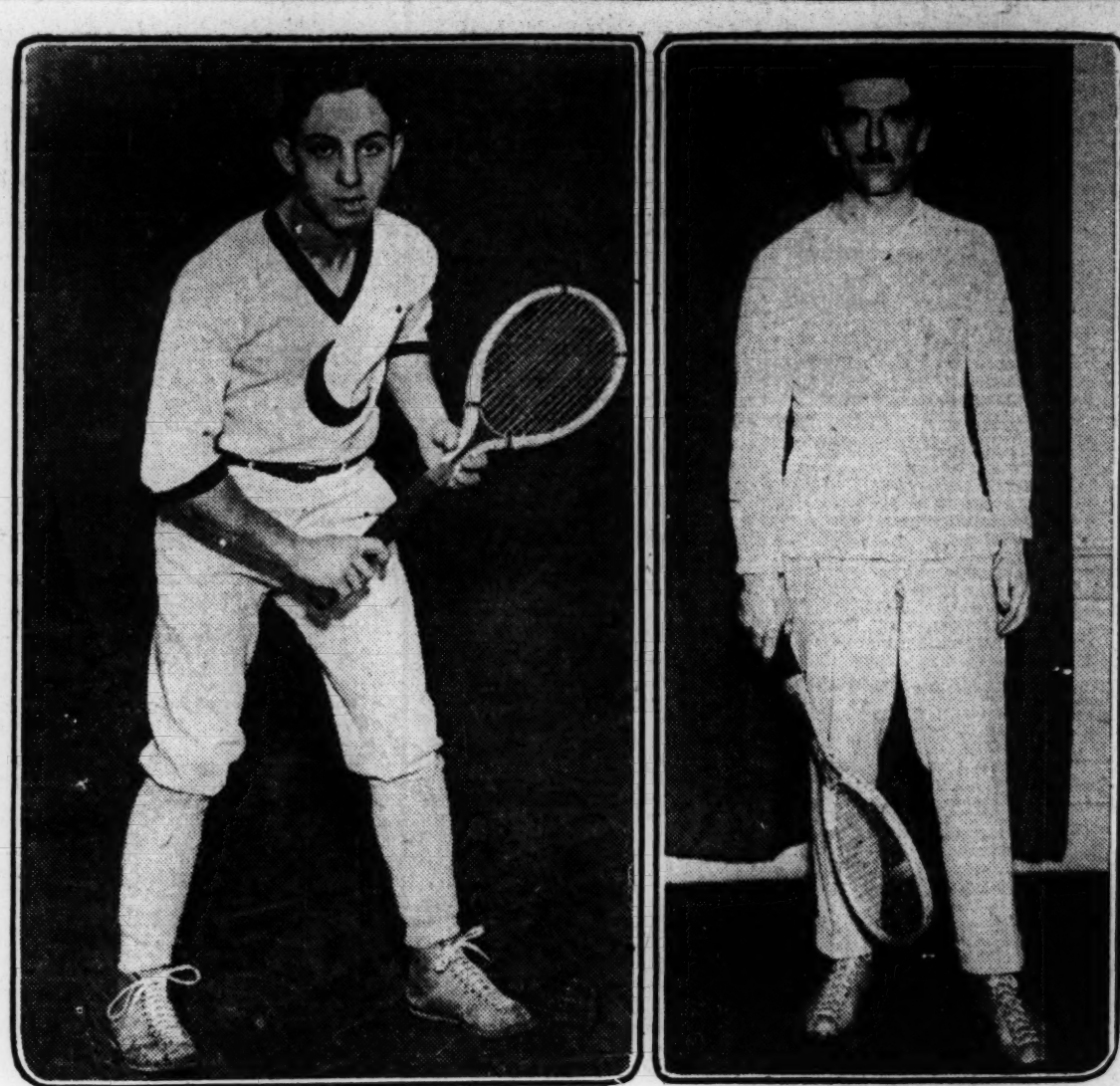
The double pylon turn was decided upon after Commander Jerome Hunsacker of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics informed the committee that tests in England had established that the human system could not withstand the strain of a turn in which centrifugal force was greater than four times that of gravity. It was thought that the limit line had been approached with a turn of 90 degrees at a speed of approximately 200 miles an hour, causing a centrifugal force of approximately three times that of gravity.

Prize money, it was announced, will not be offered for events in which only military and naval service planes can compete, and at least two events will be arranged in which only civilian flyers will enter. It was proposed that certain sums be appropriated for the entertainment of Government service pilots and to assist them in defraying their expenses.

KITCHENER DEFEATS TORONTO SEXTET

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 21 (Special).—The Kitchener senior Ontario Hockey Association team won the final game of the Senior Sportsmen's Patriotic Association series here last night when they defeated the University of Toronto, the holders, 4 to 2, in one of the best games of the season to date. The brilliant combination attacks of Hillman and Hiller and the individual attacks of Kargus as well as his great defensive game were the main factors in the victory. The winners were the best team for the first 50 minutes but tired toward the end and only the brilliant goal-keeping of Hannsworth kept them in front. The summary:

KITCHENER: Roth, Hemphill, r.w.; Hudson, Sutton, Hiller, W. Schnarr, c.; Carson, Hillman, G. Schnarr, f.w.; Westman, Gordon, Kargus, l.d.; Ferguson, Harris, Trushinski, Krug, r.d.; J. H. Rowell, Hannsworth, g. Langtry, Thompson. Score—Kitchener 4, University of Toronto 2. Goals—Hiller, Roth, W. Schnarr for Kitchener; Hudson, Carson for Toronto. Referee—H. Tarbow.



James Reid (Left), Challenger; W. A. Kinsella (Right), Defender

Long Island to Have Million-Dollar Club

LONG ISLAND, a favored spot among golfers, is to have a new \$1,000,000 club—"The Creek."

Vincent Astor, G. F. Baker Jr., C. H. Mackay and J. P. Morgan are among the members of the committee of organization, which also will be the first Board of Governors. The club, with golf course, bathing beach and grounds, will occupy 120 acres of the old Cravath property on Long Island Sound, near Locust Valley, L. I. C. B. MacDonald, designer of the Lido and National courses, has been engaged to lay out the new links. The 18 holes will have a length of 6,115 yards, 3,140 yards going out and 3,075 on the homeward nine.

Membership will be limited to 300. The cost of the improvements has been underwritten by 50 financiers, who are to have the privilege of nominating members for the consideration of the Board of Governors. Others on the organization committee are: F. L. Crocker, Marshall Field, H. D. Gibson, C. B. MacDonald, H. L. Pratt, J. D. Ryan and H. P. Whitney.

Canadiens Win Over Hamilton

Take National Hockey League Championship Game, 7 to 3

MONTREAL, Dec. 21 (Special).—The Canadiens opened the local season of the National Hockey League here last evening when they defeated Hamilton by 7 to 3 in a game in which the winners at all times displayed superiority. The visitors missed the services of Wilson at center and as a result the forward line was disorganized.

The local forward line was faster, displayed more team-play, while the defense of the Canadiens kept the losers shooting from long range and two of their three goals were from outside the defense. In the first period the Canadiens attacked most of the time, but Forbes in goal was on the alert and turned aside many shots from close in. The locals had a decided margin in the second quarter and increased their total to 4 to 0 and added two more early in the final period. The Canadiens added their third goal and slackened off slightly. Final goal and slacker two attacks by the Tigers resulted in two more goals being scored.

The winners were also the better conditioned team and the individual rushes of S. Cleghorn and Coutu with the combination attacks of Joliat, Boucher and Berlinguette constantly penetrated the Hamilton defense and had it not been for the sterling work of Forbes in goal the score would have been larger. The summary:

CANADIENS: Hamilton, l.w.; Producers, G. Cleghorn, Bell, c.; C. Arbour, Graham, Boucher, Bouchard, r.w.; Roach, Carey, Coutu, Pitre, l.d.; J. H. Rowell, Hannsworth, g. Langtry, Thompson. Score—Canadiens 7, Hamilton 3. Goals—O. Cleghorn, S. Boucher, S. Cleghorn, J. Joliat, G. Langtry, B. Carey for Hamilton. Referee—Harvey Purford. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

ILLINOIS MAT MEN PICKED. URBANA, Ill., Dec. 20 (Special).—Paul Prehn, University of Illinois wrestling coach of the Western Conference team, has selected his squad which will meet Northwestern University Jan. 5 at Evanston, Ill. The team was selected from an aggregation of 30 candidates and Illinois prospects this season are especially bright in the welterweight. Illinois will be presented by Capt. H. R. Trenkle '23, while J. W. McMillen '24, Illinois football star, will appear for his second season in the heavyweight division. Competition in the middleweight class has been so close that Coach Prehn has chosen two, John Doak '25 and J. M. Player '24, the final decision to be made on the evening of Dec. 21. Other Illini on the team are: E. F. Partridge '24, in the bantamweight; S. W. Murray '23, featherweight; J. H. Gooch '23, lightweight; F. A. Laase '24, light heavyweight.

BADGER BASKETBALL COACH IS DEVELOPING A STRONG TEAM

Varsity Quintet Is Beginning to Master W. E. Meanwell's Short-Pass Style of Game

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21 (Special).—In spite of the loss of three of his best players by graduation, Coach W. E. Meanwell is developing a characteristically strong University of Wisconsin basketball team. After several weeks of regular practice and scrimmage with the freshmen and sophomores, the varsity quintet is beginning to master Coach Meanwell's difficult short-pass style of game.

Attended by some small degree of good fortune, Wisconsin is almost sure to put a title contender in the Conference field by the time the first series is played with Northwestern University and the University of Indiana Jan. 6 and Jan. 8. The games will be on opponents' floor.

With Capt. K. K. Tebell '23 and R. F. Williams '23, football captain, in the guard positions, a remarkably strong defensive style of play is being developed during the early scrimmage games.

D. N. Gibson '24, who won his "W" at center last season, is taking his old position considerably more seasoned than he was during his sophomore year.

With two of last year's substitutes as regular forwards, Coach Meanwell does not hope to develop a very strong scoring machine, but, as in former years, he will be forced to rely largely on L. R. Gage '23, who last season won his "A" as an all-around relief man, in displaying greatly improved form at forward. He is the most consistent scorer on the team. At the other forward is K. A. Elson '23, practically an all-around man, who has never been used in a Conference game.

Washington Plans Tablet for Women

Seattle University to Honor Three or Four Athletes Yearly

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 21 (Special).—A bronze plaque honoring women athletes at the University of Washington is being designed at the request of the Women's "W" Club by Miss Lena Puyembroek, of Portland, Ore., a junior at the university. At the end of each year the names of three or four women who have been chosen for their ability either in managing a sport well or by exhibiting leadership, will be engraved upon it.

Women so honored will be chosen by the Women's "W" Club, whose membership consists of women who have been awarded the Washington "W" sweater. A girl may win the white Washington "W" sweater in one or more of several sports, but sportsmanship is required, however great or numerous are the victories she wins. Seventy-five points including two for each season on the basis of sportsmanship are required. Ten points are given the members of a class team in a major sport. If the class team wins the championship, five more are given. Hockey, basketball, and baseball are considered major sports. Volleyball, track, golf, and archery are classed as minor sports, and tennis is called an independent sport. A girl may participate in one major and two minor sports each season.

NORTH SHORE HOCKEY DATES. Special from Monitor Bureau. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Four teams open the championship race of the North Shore Hockey League here Dec. 21, according to the schedule announced here. The schedule: Dec. 21—Evanston at Winnetka, Lake Forest at Highland Park, Jan. 2—Winnetka at Lake Forest, Highland Park at Evanston; Jan. 3—Winnetka at Lake Forest, Highland Park at Evanston; Jan. 4—Evanston at Highland Park, Lake Forest at Winnetka, Feb. 4—Lake Forest at Evanston, Highland Park at Winnetka.

OTTAWA DEFEATS ST. PATRICKS BY 7-2

Second Games Even Up Standing of Teams in National Hockey League

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS

OTTAWA, Dec. 21 (Special).—As a result of the 7 to 2 defeat administered to the Toronto St. Patricks by the Ottawa team here last night in the first home game of the National Hockey League season and Canadians' victory over Hamilton in Montreal, the four teams in the league are on even terms with one win and one loss each. The locals were much the better team, particularly in the first period, when they secured a two-goal lead. The world's champions arrived in Ottawa after the scheduled time for the game and went on the ice without a rest. They showed the effects of the train journey.

The game was witnessed by Lord and Lady Byng, the Governor-General and the Victoria's, this evening and the play was not as fast as those between the two clubs here last season, the locals getting away to a good start and were never headed. At times both teams exhibited flashes of real hockey, but the contest on the whole was listless. Nighbor and Broadbent were the best of the local forwards but the two stars for the Senators were G. Boucher and Gerard, who, in addition to keeping the visitors from getting in close on practically every attempt, made numerous runs and were responsible for over half of the local goals. Benedict was tried many times in the closing half hour but was only beaten once.

Cameron was the best for the champions although Roach made a number of good saves. Dye, Noble, and Adams worked hard on the attack but were unable to strike their true form at any time and the whole team appeared to be off form. The summary:

OTTAWA: Darragh, Denny, l.w.; Dye, Scott, Nighbor, c.; G. Boucher, G. Boucher, Broadbent, Helman, r.w.; B. B. Wackman, l.d.; J. D. Cameron, R. Benedict, c. Roach. Score—Ottawa 7, St. Patricks 2. Goals—Broadbent, G. Boucher, Nighbor, Darragh for Ottawa; Adams for the St. Patricks. Time—Three 20m. periods.

VERMONT WANTS A FENCING TEAM

Maj. P. D. Larned Is Slated to Coach New Sport

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 21.—Fencing will be the next sport at the University of Vermont if present plans materialize. The project grows out of a communication from the United States Military Academy officials, who have extended an invitation to the University of Vermont to compete in the fencing matches which are held at the Hotel Astor, New York City. If the newest sport is sanctioned by Vermont's athletic authorities, it is probable that an attempt will be made to schedule other matches in preparation for the more important one in New York.

Maj. P. D. Larned, prominent as a fencer while at West Point some years ago, will have charge of the fencing team at Vermont. He, as well as several others, believe that another sport is warranted at Vermont in view of the rapid increase in students at the university during the past four years. If the sport is given consideration Col. G. J. Holden, in charge of the R. O. T. C. unit at Vermont, is of the opinion that the Government might assign another officer to duty here which would make it possible for Major Larned to coach the team.

Over 40 men have already signified their interest in taking up the sport if present plans are completed. A meeting will be held immediately after the vacation for the purpose of completing organization.

RULES GOVERNING MINOR INELIGIBLES

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 21.—J. H. Farrell, chairman of the National Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has given out the decisions of the board reached at the recent Louisville meeting.

In the matter of the return of ineligible to minor baseball, the following regulations have been formulated to govern in the future:

1. Disposition from ineligible for one year is required before an application for reinstatement can be made. 2. Each individual case to be passed upon solely on its own merits. 3. Players listed as reserve jumpers whose names have appeared on the ineligible list for three consecutive years may file applications for reinstatement with the secretary. 4. No assignment of contract can be made from any of the three above classifications until the player has been restored to good standing.

JUDGE LANDIS GETS BASEBALL POOL DATA

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has turned over to Commissioner K. M. Landis data covering two years' investigation of baseball pools. The report, compiled at the expense of the American League, was read at the recent meeting in New York, and so impressed Judge Landis that he requested that it be turned over to him, so that he might combat them.

Mr. Johnson's investigation was carried on only in Chicago, where pools are said to be operated on a more extensive scale than any other place in the country. Just how Judge Landis intends to combat the pools has not been announced.

Pittsburgh and Victorias Meet

Harvard Varsity Hockey Team Defeats Boston Hockey Club

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME

PITTSBURGH: Synnot, Martin, l.w.; Milks, McGovern, Williams, B. Healey, r.w.; Darragh, Baker, J. Healey, l.d.; F. D. Drury, Manners, Canadine, Fraser, r.d.; L. D. Bechard, Fleming, Donahue, Bouslog, c.; E. Rooney, Lance. The long-heralded Pittsburgh hockey team arrived in town today for its match with the local Victoria Hockey Club at the Boston Arena this evening. When the word Pittsburgh is mentioned in the hockey world, the name Herbert Drury, simultaneously is thought of. The work of this veteran hockey player is known to every follower of the United States Amateur Hockey Association. This hockeyist played on the American representative Olympic team and is one of the few real players of old left in the game today.

The whole mid-western team with its nine weeks' practice plays together finely and the Victorias, this evening and the Boston Athletic Association tomorrow evening, will have to extend themselves to the limit to prevent defeat. Pittsburgh is by far the stronger appearing team and it will be interesting to watch the work of F. A. Synnot, at left wing and F. E. Conley in center for the Victorias, match their skill with that of the visitors. The forward line of the local team will be called upon to invade a powerful defense, when it meets Drury, at left defense and Bechard, at right defense. The Victoria's defense is none too strong and A. I. Donahue will need to protect the goal in much the same manner as in the Montreal national game.

Making both its goals in the last period the Harvard varsity hockey team defeated the Boston Hockey Club last evening at the Boston Arena by a score of 2 to 0. Better staying power really won the game for the Crimson.

The first two periods were slow with the Boston Hockey Club showing the better work. J. G. Hutchinson at left wing played as in the past two years and evaded the Crimson forward line, but could not score with the defense maintained by W. E. Crosby Jr. '24 at left and Capt. George O'Brien '23 at right. The best opportunity the club had was wasted. Hutchinson took the puck at mid-ice and broke away from the entire university team with no one in the goal. He skated within two yards of the net and temporarily lost his momentum, missing the net by a margin of two feet.

The Harvard forward line still none too strong and it was not until the third period that the players functioned together as a scoring machine should. The Hockey Club played its substitutes to start the final session and the Crimson had its opportunity which it took ample advantage of. F. S. Hill '24, finding the puck in center, skated all the way to the goal and sent it past Goal-Tender L. B. Liggett in just 4m. 41s. The entire Hockey Club first-string team immediately came on the ice apparently with the intention of evening up, but it made no difference to the Crimson for in less than a minute following the first goal, the puck was behind the goal. Joseph Larocque Jr. '23, sent it out to C. G. Walker '24, who was waiting in front, and another point went on the university side.

E. L. Bigelow and A. H. Bright were able to carry the puck down through Harvard territory, but were never able to score. Captain Owen followed the puck much of the time and prevented a passing game by the Hockey Club. The Club's first-string team played well but is in need of more practice before it will become a finished hockey team. The summary:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: B. H. C. Walker, Austin, l.w.; Percy, Pierce, Hill, l.d.; E. L. Bigelow, E. L. Bright, Hill, Cabot, r.w.; W. Hutchinson, Rice, Crosby, Chase, l.d.; Bright, Morton, Owen, Chase, c. Langley, Gorman, Liggett. Score—Harvard University 2, Boston Hockey Club 0. Goals—Hill, Bright for Harvard. Referee—Donald Sands and John O'Hare. Time—Three 15m. periods.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS BIG BASEBALL CARD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 21.—The University of Pennsylvania 1923 baseball schedule just announced includes a southern trip and a three-game series with Columbia University. The University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology and Dartmouth College will be met in the South, starting March 29, two games being scheduled with Georgia Tech and Dartmouth. The schedule, which consists of 33 contests, follows:

March 28—University of Georgia at Athens, Ga.; 30 and 31—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; April 1—University of Georgia at Philadelphia; 7—Fordham College at Philadelphia; 10—Catholic University at Philadelphia; 12—Trinity College at Philadelphia; 14—Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia; 17—Williams College at Philadelphia; 21—Princeton University at Princeton; 24—Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa.; 28—Yale University at New Haven; May 2—Columbia University at New York; 5—Yale University at Philadelphia; 8—Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.; 11—Dartmouth College at Burlington; 12—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; 15—United States Naval Academy at Philadelphia; 22—Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.; 25—Holy Cross College at Worcester; 30—Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.

June 2—University of Pittsburgh at Philadelphia; 6—Columbia University at New York; 8—Lafayette College at Easton; 15—Columbia University at Philadelphia; 18—Columbia College at Hamilton; 21—Columbia College at Philadelphia; 24—Dartmouth College at Philadelphia.

DRAKE STAR INELIGIBLE. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 21 (Special).—Basketball prospects at Drake University dwindled here yesterday when it was announced that P. A. Smith '24, a regular on the Blue and White five for the past two years, was ineligible to participate in any games this year. Coach O. M. Solem was depending on Smith to play the pivot position and his ineligibility will make it necessary for Solem to develop a new center from the green ranks. Smith was the center of the Drake team that finished in the Missouri Valley Conference last year.

ILLINOIS HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Illini Basketball Team Meets the Notre Dame Five Today on the Home Floor

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 21 (Special).—The University of Illinois basketball team, which has been working out under the direction of the new Illini coach, J. C. Ruby, for over a month, will meet Notre Dame University five on the home floor today. Coach Ruby has been concentrating his efforts on the teaching of his short pass system to the Illini basketball players and prospects this season for top honors in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are excellent. The material on the squad being better than it has been for several seasons. The first disappointment to the squad came when O. H. Vogel '23, regular guard last year and famous for his high batting and fielding averages on the University of Illinois baseball teams which have won the Conference title for the past two years, was forced to leave the team. He weighs 190 pounds and was Coach Ruby's selection for standing guard, but his place will now be taken by T. D. Karnes '25.

Capt. E. N. Hellestrom '23, two years ago was one of the fastest forwards in the "Big Ten." He did not play last season. By the way he is speeding up the Orange and Blue team this fall in practice, it looks as though he will greatly aid the chances for a championship.

W. E. Roettger '24 is probably the best shot on the squad, his floor playing also being outstanding. Last year he displayed such remarkable all-around ability that it might be said that he alone almost defeated the Indiana Hoosiers.

E. G. Schultz '25, a guard; J. R. Walker '24 and E. C. Hansen '23, both forwards, have just been admitted into the folds of the Ruby squad after having served two months on the University of Illinois football team. Coach Ruby used Hansen and Schultz in scrimmage their first night out and declared that both had good chances to make the squad, which is undergoing a reorganization.

At center L. M. Stilwell '24 is a speedy player and his height, six feet two inches, is in his favor in the tip-off. Roettger also plays center. As guards, E. H. Popken '24, C. F. Holloper '25, T. D. Karnes '25, R. Q. Lipe '25, and J. van Doorn '25 are the leading candidates. Popken, who played forward last season, is now playing a running forward position, but the chief problem which confronts the Illinois coach is selecting a back guard. Roettger, the all-around player, may be changed to a guard, but it is expected that one will be made from the list of candidates for this position.

G. E. Potter '24, who became famed for his last minute baskets and victory for Illinois last season, is the smallest man on the squad, but none the less speedy and a good shot. His consistent ability to dribble with effectiveness and hit the basket when points are most needed will make him a good man for substitute forward. He won his letter last season and because of his value to the team will probably win a position on the squad this season.

When the Washington University five invades the Illinois campus it will be a homecoming for the St. Louis team's coach, C. A. Appleman '20, who in his senior year here featured at tackle on Bob Zuppke's football team. The schedule:

Dec. 21—Notre Dame University at Urbana; Jan. 2—Butler College at Urbana; 4—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 5—Ohio State University at Columbus; 7—Indiana University at Bloomington; 10—University of Chicago at Urbana; 13—University of Chicago at Urbana; 16—University of Minnesota at Urbana; 24—University of Chicago at Urbana; 28—University of Chicago at Urbana; March 5—Ohio State University at Urbana.

ST. NICOLAS DEFEATS YALE. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—St. Nicholas Hockey Club defeated the Yale University six, 5 to 4, at the New Haven Arena last night. It was the first game of the season for each team, but the playing was as mid-season work, with the exception of Yale's passing in front of the goal. The summary:

ST. NICOLAS: H. C. Burgess, Townsend, Mass.; J. Hall, Buntin, Baldwin, c.; C. Reid, Scott, Cushman, Henriques, r.w.; J. Bullock, Farnsworth, Bierwith, Anderson, l.d.; J. Sargent, Walker, von Bernheim, c. Lindley, J. Holmes, c. J. Jenkins. Score—St. Nicholas 6, Yale 4. Goals—Hall, Townsend, Walker, Baldwin, Cushman for St. Nicholas; Reid, Scott for Yale. Referee—Burch. Time—Three 15m. periods.

MISS LENGLEN TO DEFEND TITLE. LONDON, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—A renewal of the tennis competition between Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Mrs. F. L. Mallory next summer seemed a probability after Mrs. Mallory planned to come to Wimbledon in quest of the women's singles title. The announcement from A. H. Murray, Miss Lenglen's manager, that the French star would also participate in the Wimbledon tournament.

WILLIAMS HOCKEY COACH. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 21.—It was announced yesterday that R. H. Barlow of Superior, Wis., player and coach in the middle western hockey circuit, will work at Williams College. He will work after the Christmas recess. He has been active in the game for 12 years, playing with Cleveland, Duluth and St. Paul. The first hockey coach to be officially engaged at Williams in the past ten years.

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INTERNATIONAL
TENNIS MEETINGDelegates Plan to Devise System
for Determining Singles Cham-
pion of the World

LONDON, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Unification of lawn tennis rules and equipment in all parts of the world and establishment of a system for determining a singles champion whom every tennis-playing nation would recognize, were expected to result from a meeting today of the International Rules Board.

Although the United States is not a member of the International Federation, she was represented by H. W. Slocum, champion of the United States in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Slocum was expected to lead in a movement seeking to have England relinquish the right granted by the federation in 1913 of holding world championship matches perpetually in Great Britain. The English have been bringing the United States into the federation and the other member nations are also desirous of a new system of awarding the championships; but it was thought unlikely that the question would get beyond informal discussion at the present session.

English tennis officials, as well as Mr. Slocum and the French, Belgian, and other delegates, expressed confidence that the whole matter would be smoothed out before the summer tournaments. The English delegates point out that before they can relinquish the right to hold championship matches in this country the federation must obtain the consent of holders of the securities by sale of which funds for the erection of the stadium at Wimbledon were raised.

The tennis teams of the nations taking part in the Davis Cup competitions hereafter will be divided into two groups known as "American" and "European," the ultimate winners in each group playing one another and the winner of this contest playing the holder of the cup.

It was decided to admit Hawaii, the Philippines, New Zealand, Italy, and Rumania to future Davis Cup competition, but the game against Germany, Austria, and Hungary was maintained. Henceforth the American team will be designated "the United States," instead of "America," as heretofore. Adoption of the zoning system was decided on yesterday by representatives of the 13 nations figuring in the Davis Cup competitions.

HARVARD CONTINUES
TO WIN ITS GAMES

Harvard's varsity basketball team continues to maintain a clean slate in its 1922-23 season and with the Clark University five disposed of by a score of 49 to 25 in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, last night, Coach E. A. Wachtler Jr. will now point the Crimson for its next game. The Harvard-Clark game was fast and showed considerable team-play, especially for so early in the season. Harvard showed much defensive strength, especially in the first half when 10 of the 12 points scored by Clark were made from foul tries. Clark scored only five floor-goals in the entire game. The summary:

HARVARD	CLARK
Gordon, Stevens, H. J. Kalljarvi, Towne	Lowenthal, Merriam, J. Holmes, Babcock
Miller, Stupp, C. H. H. Kalljarvi, O'Neil	McLellan, Merriam, Rodolfo, for Harvard
Black, Peirring, R. H. Osborne, Loomis	Harvard: Fowler, Clark, Referee
Score—Harvard 49, Clark 25. Goals from foul—	Kalljarvi, for Clark. Goals from foul—
McLellan, Lowenthal, J. Merriam for Harvard	Harvard: Fowler, Clark, Referee
—T. C. Ferguson, Umpire—J. R. Bratt.	Time—20-minute halves.

WAGES OF UNSKILLED
SURVEYED BY BOARDSpecial from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The industrial bureau of the Merchants' Association has just completed a study of unskilled labor wages in New York City, as well as in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota.

The survey, made among five different lines of industry, indicates that wages range from 30 to 63 cents per hour. The rates most commonly prevailing, however, lie between 40 and 50 cents per hour.

A similar study made by the bureau covering common labor rates in small cities in 10 different states east of the Mississippi indicates that the rates prevailing in those localities range from 25 to 40 cents, the most common figure, however, being in the neighborhood of 35 cents per hour.

TIGERS ANNOUNCE
HOCKEY SCHEDULE

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Princeton varsity hockey schedule, as announced by Undergraduate Manager F. R. Ferlino '23, will comprise 15 encounters for the 1923 season. The new Hoback Baker Memorial hockey rink will be used this season for the first time. The opening of the rink has occasioned a revival of enthusiasm at Princeton in hockey. The schedule follows:

Jan. 3—McGill University at Princeton.
Jan. 6—St. Nicholas Hockey Club at Princeton.
Jan. 6—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Princeton.
Jan. 10—University of Pennsylvania at Princeton.
Jan. 12—Harvard University at Princeton.
Jan. 12—Columbia University at Princeton.
Jan. 12—Yale University at Princeton.
Jan. 12—United States Military Academy at West Point.
Feb. 21—Open—24—Harvard University at Princeton.
Feb. 21—Open—24—United States Military Academy at West Point.
March 3—Williams College at Princeton.

NATALIE WINS TITLE
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—New York has a new state professional pocket billiard champion in the person of Natalie Natalie, who won the concluding match of the 1922 tournament played at Brooklyn last night. Meeting Arthur Church, Natalie won by a score of 125 to 95. His high run was 44. Church's high run was 18.AMERICAN STARS IN MANILA
MANILA, Dec. 21.—The baseball team composed of stars from the National and American leagues arrived yesterday from Japan where they have just finished playing a series of games. The visitors will play four games with Manila teams and sail for Hong Kong on Monday.Two Major Changes
in Basketball Rules

Is a Result of a Recent Interpretation of Valley Coaches

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 21 (Special).—When the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race gets under way Jan. 5 with an invasion of University of Kansas by University of Nebraska, and one by University of Missouri against Grinnell College, officials will be primed to enforce two major changes in the basketball rules as a result of the recent interpretation meeting of coaches here. These changes are contrary to the National Collegiate Athletic Association committee rules.

If a defensive player commits a foul, according to the interpretation, on the man in possession of the ball within the goal zone, the opposition is to be allowed two free throws. The goal zone includes the space between the basket and the free throw line. The double foul penalty formerly was inflicted only when a man throwing a basket suffered a personal foul. No change was made in the penalty of other personal fouls. No free throws are to be allowed on technical fouls. It was agreed, thus conforming with the national rule which does away with the award of one free throw on technical fouls. The team, however, against which the breach was committed is to be given possession of the ball out of bounds at the side.

Under another interpretation a player in possession of the ball may take one step in any direction without getting rid of the ball, but it must be out of his hands before his second step is half taken. The national rule says the ball must leave his hands "as his foot leaves the floor," but this phrase, it was contended, opens the way for unjust applications of the rule. Previously in the Missouri Valley Conference a player could take as much of the second step as necessary as long as the ball was free by the time his foot struck the floor. The out-of-bounds penalty for technical fouls is expected to result in some new formations to guard against, as well as take advantage of, this feature.

The tennis teams of the nations taking part in the Davis Cup competitions hereafter will be divided into two groups known as "American" and "European," the ultimate winners in each group playing one another and the winner of this contest playing the holder of the cup.

It was decided to admit Hawaii, the Philippines, New Zealand, Italy, and Rumania to future Davis Cup competition, but the game against Germany, Austria, and Hungary was maintained. Henceforth the American team will be designated "the United States," instead of "America," as heretofore. Adoption of the zoning system was decided on yesterday by representatives of the 13 nations figuring in the Davis Cup competitions.

WILLIAMS LOOKS
FOR STRONG FIVEPurple Basketball Five Faces a
Hard Schedule of 14 Games

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 21 (Special).—The Williams College basketball team expects to make a strong showing this winter. In its first game of the season against Norwich University it won a decisive victory over Norwich University, 42 to 10. Coach Messer had candidates for the team practicing under his care for three weeks before this game, in preparation for a busy and difficult season.

Coach Messer, who is the athletic director of Williams College, has had considerable experience in coaching basketball teams, and is considered an authority upon the subject, both upon the rules of the game, and how to play it. So far this year he has been devoting the work of the team to the rudiments, and under his care the men have shown considerable improvement in passing, shooting, pivoting, and the other qualities essential to a good team.

Capt. A. R. Blackmer '24 will undoubtedly be the star of the quintet this year, as he was easily the outstanding figure on it last year. Due to a lack of good candidates for the center position, he has been shifted to that place, where it is hoped he will be able to play a more active game and at the same time be afforded as many chances to score points, in which department he should again lead.

The Purple team, Blackmer's forward berth will probably be filled by W. C. Reed '25, captain of the 1925 freshman team, while the other forward position is again occupied by H. B. Wightman '23, a veteran of three seasons. Both of these men are good shots, and although rather light they make up for it by their speed. J. A. Kellogg '24, who was prevented from playing last year, is a strong candidate for one of these positions, and will undoubtedly get in many games before the season is over, and may become a regular.

W. F. Pease '24 and H. H. Cook '25 will probably be the regular guards on the Purple team. Pease was a member of the quintet last year, and is showing up very well at the present time. Cook was a member of the freshman team last year although playing one of the forward positions. Coach Messer has shifted him back to a guard as he is good in that branch and at the same time will have a chance to score points from the floor.

C. A. Boynton '23, a guard on the team last two years, is unable to play at present but may be able to play before the year is over. F. E. Jayne '24, substitute center from last year, has been shifted to guard and is showing up well, being especially strong on the defense, and may earn a regular place before the season is over.

The schedule comprises 14 games, including Harvard University, Princeton University, Brown University, Lafayette College, Amherst College, and Wesleyan University. Only four games will be played away from Williams. The schedule follows:

Dec. 14—Norwich University.
Jan. 6—Knox College.
Jan. 10—Princeton University.
Jan. 10—Lafayette College.
Jan. 10—Wesleyan University.
Jan. 10—Middlebury College.
Jan. 10—Yale University.
Jan. 10—Brown University.
Jan. 10—Amherst College.
Jan. 10—Brown University.

FOUR TEAMS TO WATCH BIG GAME
PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 21.—Four college football teams will see the University of Southern California and Penn State clash today in the annual game of the football season. Invitations have been accepted by the football teams of West Virginia, Pittsburgh, Gonzaga and Utah Agricultural College.LOS ANGELES BID
FOR TRACK MEETNational Collegiate Games, How-
ever, Will Be in ChicagoSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Los Angeles interests bidding for the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship track and field meet were disappointed here today when Maj. J. L. Griffith, chairman of the national committee, informed them that the meet has been settled in Chicago for 1923. This is the second setback for next summer received by Los Angeles in bidding for track meets, as Chicago also won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship games through negotiations by C. A. Dean of the Illinois A. C.

"What chance," queried Joseph Pipal in a telegram to Major Griffith announced here today, "would Los Angeles have to get this National Collegiate meet this year? There is much interest in the meet here since University of California won it, and Leland Stanford Junior University is anxious to enter it. Pacific Northwest, Southern California, and Rocky Mountain conferences would support it big. You may be sure Los Angeles would do its part in every way."

Pipal is one of the leading athletic men in the west. After the war he was national athletic director for Czechoslovakia. Los Angeles offered \$15,000 for the national amateur meet, and it is presumed that a similar sum would have been available for the collegiate meet. Chicago won the national meet with a bid of \$6000, because, on account of its central location, the expenses of athletes would not be so great. Last June the national collegiate meet in Chicago drew \$9000 gate, paid all expenses and had a successful result.

"If Joseph Pipal," said Major Griffith today, "and the Los Angeles business men were to back this meet there would be no question but that it would be an unqualified success. However, the committee has already made plans for holding the 1923 meet in Chicago. The date is June 15 and 16 at Stagg Field, University of Chicago."

ANNUAL COLLEGE
CHESS MEET SOONPlay for the Intercollegiate
League Title Starts Dec. 26Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Preparations are now complete for the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Chess League, the new name of the combination of colleges formerly called the Triangular Chess League, to be held during the coming week, starting Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The league is now composed of five members, College of the City of New York, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and New York University, and each of these will be represented by a team of four players, who will meet the corresponding player of each of the other contestants. Play will start at 10 a. m. each day at the Marshall Chess Club, 135 West 127th Street, and will continue each day until Saturday.

The College of the City of New York has selected the following players for its team, who will play in the following order:

Board No. 1—Erling Tholfsen '25.
Board No. 2—Howard Grossman '25.
Board No. 3—Howard Grossman '25.
Board No. 4—Max Levine '25.

New York University, the other local contestant, has not yet announced its selections, and is now engaged in an elimination contest to determine them.

PRaise BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Definition of Music

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I have read your interesting editorial called "A Practical Definition of Music" and am writing to say that there is one point which I think you have missed and which is quite important. You say that we have taken music off the playing and singing basis and have treated it from the standpoint of listening and appreciation. Now, as long as we are keen about having people get actual experience of music by doing it themselves, your statement does not do justice to our aims.

I would like you or not you have the pamphlet published by the General Examination Board. The proposed entrance examination has three parts: (1) Ear training; (2) History; (3) Appreciation.

(1) We require the candidate to: (a) Sing by ear several good folk songs so that his sense of pitch or rhythm and general musical feeling can be tested.

(2) Read a simple vocal piece, after due consideration. The piece to be a folk song, or a simple melody of Schubert, Brahms or Schumann.

(3) (Dictation) To write, after hearing two or three times, a simple melody of the same type as the foregoing.

Under (1) we ask, also, for knowledge of elementary theory—scales, chords, keys, etc. This section of the examination is highly important not only because it deals with the necessary basis for all musical education of any kind whatever but as being a preparation for actual singing in certain courses given in college, as well as for singing in choir or glee club.

As to the crediting of pianoforte playing or the playing of any other instrument as a part of the A. B. degree, Dr. Davidson and I are opposed to such credit, as are a number of other members of college music departments. We believe that where applied music is taught and credited in college there is apt to be too much stress laid on technical facility and that the cultural courses in music are bound to take a second place. It seems to be the gen-

Chicago Yachtsmen
Will Invite CubansCuban Consul in That City Opens
Negotiations for RacesSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—Negotiations to bring Cuban yachtsmen to Lake Michigan to enter Class "R" sailboat races next summer were opened today by Señor F. P. Caballero, Cuban consul here. After discussing the possibilities with local yacht leaders, he wrote to Forfrío Franca, president of the Havana Yacht Club, proposing the idea.

According to F. R. Evers, chairman of the race committee of the Chicago Yacht Club, leading body of its kind on the Great Lakes, the project has been under consideration for some time. "If we can get the Cubans to come up here," he said, "it would be a fine international event and would undoubtedly furnish keen competition."

Señor Caballero said the Cubans no doubt would challenge as some suitable trophy available. Cubans are experts, he said, as they enjoy yachting weather practically the year round, and have two big clubs in Havana with large fleets.

Class R boats would offer the best basis for the competition, it is said, because they are easily shipped and handled and have proven seaworthy in heavy water. They require a crew of only four or five and are not so expensive as the larger boats usually entered in international rivalry.

"There is nothing definite to be said on the subject now, however," says Mr. Evers, "as the project is pretty much in the air. In the meantime we are going to make an effort to organize a syndicate to send a Chicago R yacht to Toronto next summer to compete for the Richardson Cup."

"We were unable to send a representative to Cleveland last year for these races; but we want to make a strong bid at Toronto so we can hold the Richardson competition here in 1924."

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I

OUR YOUNG FOLKS PAGE

A Bed for the Night

NIGHT had come and Tony did not know where he was going to sleep. Two months before, his father had gone away to another city in search of work, and in the meantime Tony had picked up a living as best he could. If he had known the English language, it would have been easier. But so far he knew only a few words, although he was beginning to understand what people said to him.

Perhaps because he had been born in a sunny little village, near Naples, he had a sunny disposition. Even tonight, when his pockets were empty, he could sing softly to himself as he looked about for a bed.

"O dolce Napoli, o suol beato."

his voice rang out.

All the time his thought ran in some such vein as this: "Now I really should like to know where my little bed is? It's not in the sky, is it? He looked up at the stars. "It does not seem to be on the earth, for it is too cold to sleep in the park and, so far, nobody has invited me to step into a house. So if it is not on the earth, or above the earth, it must be under the earth. That's quite simple."

So saying, he suddenly ran down a short flight of steps under a store and tried a basement door. To his surprise and satisfaction, it had been left open. Still humming his tune, Tony entered and groped about in the dark. Round objects met his hands at every turn. "Either I am groping about among fat men," said Tony, "or I have wandered into a cellar full of barrels."

So he crept behind two of the largest barrels, rolled up his coat into a pillow and fell fast asleep. Hours later he was awakened by a pleasant odor and the voices of two men.

Autiously Tony poked his black head around his hiding place and looked out.

A Strange Place

What a strange place it was in which he found himself! Barrels were everywhere, and above the barrels were shelves lined with bottles. Far down the long room were two tables, like those in a meat-market, covered with white marble. Somewhere beyond these there was a stove on which a great copper kettle stood. Near the stove was an open grate in which little bits of asbestos flickered in a gas flame. Two men dressed in white jackets and high white paper hats moved about the stove.

Tony was so startled by the strange scene that he could not move. He wandered into a robber's cave. It occurred to him that these men might have stored their treasures in the barrels. What they were watching on the stove he could not imagine. He shrank back into hiding, but peeped between two barrels.

Suddenly one of the men ran to the stove and took off the copper vessel. Tony knew, by the way that he lifted it, that it was heavy. The man next went to one of the tables and poured out the contents of the vessel upon a marble slab. It looked exactly like glue. For a moment the man let it lie there, watching it intently. Then he took a knife and divided the hot mass into two even portions.

Tony next saw him reach to one of the shelves for a bottle. He came so near to Tony, as he did so, that

the boy thought he should surely be discovered. The man did not see the boy, however, but strolled back to the table and poured out a dark liquid over one of the hot lumps on the marble table. Then he punched and thumped this lump for a long time. When he finished with it, the lump looked like a chunk of raw beef.

Mysterious Proceedings

Next the man took the other half of the stuff he had poured from the kettle, and this he threw over a hook as if it had been a rope. He pulled and pulled with great force and skill, and the rope, which at first had been amber, became a glistening white. He threw the white rope down and it looked like a sea-bird nesting.

Tony was so interested in the strange place, and in the man's work, that he would not have escaped now if he could have found the chance.

The man suddenly took up the white lump, and the red lump, and, taking them to the open grate, warmed them. That act puzzled Tony. Were the things alive, that they needed codding?

Back the man came to his table. He laid the white lump on top of the red lump. With his wonderful, skilled hands he made a shape that looked like a mandolin. He took the stem of the mandolin and pulled it, and pulled it, until it was like a beautiful double-faced ribbon. When the ribbon was quite long, the man began to twist it into a spiral. At last he took this twisted strand and chopped it into even pieces. He threw these pieces to his assistant, and the assistant shaped them into crooks.

Tony knew now what they were doing; they were making candy canes.

Suddenly the candy-maker, the one who had done the hardest work, took off his big floury gloves, as if he were glad of a minute's rest, and began to sing.

"O dolce Napoli, o suol beato."

he warbled in a fine big voice.

That was too much for Tony behind his barrel! He knew that a man who sang that old song must have come from Italy. Without stopping to think what he was doing, he joined in the song with a joyful shout.

A New-Found Friend

At the sound of the boy's voice, the candy-maker dropped a big spoon he had taken up and ran as fast as he could to where Tony crouched. He broke into a storm of questions in the language Tony loved, looking down at the boy behind the barrel in great surprise.

How easy it was to answer a countryman! Tony got to his feet, and, with shining eyes, told the man his story. At the close, the candy-maker cried delightedly: "You have come from my village. You must know my old mother."

And when it developed that Tony did know the old woman and had often driven her donkey to market for her, the man said with great kindness: "I'll give you work. You can learn to oil chocolate. But, first, you must have some breakfast."

He gave Tony some change from his pocket. Hungry as Tony was, he stopped for a question: "If I work hard," he said, "will you teach me to

make those beautiful candy canes?" His new friend laughed, and gave him a friendly push. "Some day, perhaps, I will, when you are a grown man. First, you must learn to dip chocolates."

So Tony ran gayly on his way to get some breakfast, singing the old song through the streets. In fancy he already saw himself in a high white paper cap, twisting, with expert hands, candy canes that should add to the cheer of the world.

Round the World

IT IS just four hundred years this September since the Victoria, the first vessel to make a voyage round the world, sailed back home up the Guadalquivir to Seville, after an absence of a little over three years. It had left Seville on Aug. 10, 1519, and on the 20th of the following month finally started seaward from the port

of San-Lucar, in company with four other ships.

Ferdinand Magellan, that seaman of indefatigable daring and intrepidity, was in command of this small squadron; his vessel led the way, and all through the night a torch flared at its poop to guide those behind. If Magellan lit a lantern, the others were ordered to follow suit, so that he might know for certain that they were all safe and sound.

Magellan had not undertaken his expedition with the idea of sailing round the world, but to discover a shorter route to the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. Trade with these had been carried on by eastern routes, but Magellan felt sure that, if he sailed west, he would reach them in less time. He had not the slightest idea of the enormous expanse of waters which he would have to cross on the further side of America, but he was convinced from some maps and descriptions that he had studied that there was a waterway that would take him across the south of this continent, and there he was right. There was still a good deal of guess work as to how America ended off at her southern extremity; for all that was certainly known, she might extend as a continent as far as the South Pole. Not so many years before Magellan's time, the renowned cosmographer, Martin de Beidre, had made a globe on which America was nowhere to be seen; this was about 1492, but since then Columbus and other navigators had assured Europe that America had a quite substantial existence. It was what stretched out beyond it that was still a mystery for Magellan to solve.

Magellan's Early Career

Magellan was by birth Portuguese, but, not being appreciated by his own Government, he entered the service of Charles V., and this wise Emperor, when Magellan's idea of a shorter route to the Spice Islands was made known to him, looked favorably on the enterprise and enabled Magellan to carry it out.

To explain more fully Magellan's ardent desire to discover this unknown route westward to the Spice Islands, it must be understood that the Portuguese, at that time among the leading seamen of the world, had already made their way down the whole west coast of Africa, rounded the Cape, sailed on to the East Indies, captured the Moluccas and obtained a monopoly of trade with these Spice Islands. Magellan determined that the Spaniards should have a share in this, and he started on his quest with all the energy and determination of a man prepared to run all risks in the attainment of his project. We can trace his route on an old chart from Spain, down the coast of Guinea past the Canaries and Cape Verde Islands, to Sierra-Leone. Flying fish innumerable were seen as they crossed the Atlantic to the La Plata River in South America, where they were able to get chickens in exchange for a knife, or two geese for a comb, and fish to almost any amount for a small mirror, or a pair of scissors. Continuing their voyage, the ships went into harbor for a while further south, at San Julian here, for two whole months, they saw no sign of any living being, and then suddenly, one day, a gigantic man appeared on the shore who sang and danced violently and kept on throwing dust on his head. One of the seamen went ashore and told to imitate exactly all the movements of the giant, who, taking this as a mark of friendship, was persuaded to come on board. He towered above the white men, and had a voice like a bull. He was entertained, and among other gifts presented with a mirror. The giant had never before seen a reflection of himself, and was so terrified at the sight that he hastily retreated in fear, overthrowing several of the crew. After this other huge men and women ventured from the interior, who also sang and danced, and now they pointed upward to signify their belief that the white men had dropped from the sky. The size of the vessels and the smallness of the men were equally surprising to them. They wore strangely shaped skin shoes, which made their feet look like hoofs, and so they got from Magellan the name, which has clung to them since, of Patagonians, meaning big, or clumsy feet.

The Ship Leaves Patagonia

In October, when the nights were only three hours long, the ships started once more on their voyage of discovery, and Magellan's faith was soon rewarded, for on the 21st of this

month the entrance to the channel he was seeking met his delighted gaze—the channel is familiarly known to us now as the Magellan Straits. Snow-capped mountains surrounded the opening, and so many fires were seen in the land to the south that Magellan named it Terra del Fuego. On Nov. 28, that most glorious of days, the passage of the Straits, which had taken five and a half weeks, was completed, and Magellan, with the three vessels that now remained to him, sailed out into the magnificent south sea which received him so calmly that he christened it the Pacific. On and on they sailed and over three months went by, and the only islands they came across were two deserted ones, where birds and trees were the only inhabitants, and Magellan named them the "Unfortunate" or "Unhappy" Isles. They continued to sail northwest, till at last they reached the Philippine Islands. Shortly before, they had passed islands which they aptly named "of thieves" (Ladrones), for they found the natives singularly cunning and light-fingered. The king of one of the Philippines received the Spaniards with armor greatly impressed the islanders; equally impressive in her way was the island queen, whose chief article of dress was a hat made of leaves as large as a parasol, surmounted by a triple crown of leaves; to complete her toilet, she colored her lips and nails a bright red.

Magellan's momentary rashly offered to help the king against a neighboring monarch with whom he had a feud. He wished to show off Spanish arms and valor, but he had not counted on the outnumbering host of natives that he had to face with his small force of Spaniards. He was forced to retreat before the showers of weapons, stones, and clods of earth which were hurled at them.

Magellan had not discovered a shorter route to the Moluccas—which the Spaniards reached soon after under another leader—but he had discovered a splendid new one, which was to have a lasting effect on the future commerce of the world. He had dispelled all the former ignorance regarding the Pacific. The king of one of the Moluccas was overjoyed to enter into friendship and trade with the Spaniards, as a neighboring enemy had been taken under the protection of the Portuguese, and the Victoria started on her voyage home laden with spices.

Swallow-Birds

ALTHOUGH there are four common sorts of English swallow-birds, there is only one English swallow. Would you like to be able to tell one of these birds from another, as they dash merrily along in the air above you? In some respects they are all very much alike, yet, with a little practice, you can soon learn to say just which one you are looking at, and to tell a real swallow quite easily from the other three birds which resemble it in their mode of life.

The largest of all these swallow-like birds is the swift, and you may know him at once by his long, sickle-shaped wings and his shrill cry, sounding like "swee-ree-ree," as he chases his fellows through the air. His plumage is of a dull black all over, and he is the latest of all the swallow-birds to come back from his winter home in the south. Next in size comes the true swallow. He is black, too, on his upper parts, but his throat and forehead are of a reddish brown; underneath he is of a dull white, tinged with red. Also he has a long and deeply forked tail, quite different in shape from that of any other bird which resembles him.

The house martin is a much smaller bird than either the swift or the swallow, and though his tail also is forked, it is not cut nearly so deeply as that of the swallow. You may tell this bird in a moment by the pure white patch on the lower part of his back, for this is quite plainly visible as he darts to and fro in the air. He has pure white underparts, too, and you can see these quite easily as he flies down to his nest of mud and feathers under the eaves. The sand martin is the smallest of all the English swallow-birds, making its nest in the sides of sand-pits and banks. It may be known at once by its almost sandy brown above, with white throat and underparts.

All Sorts of Spoons

PEOPLE seem almost always to have had spoons, even the earliest of ancient people. There are many things, of course, which we all use every day of our lives and think that we could not possibly do without, which were unknown for centuries and centuries; and the people who lived then simply had to do without them because they had not even been thought of. There are such things as chimneys, water pipes and taps, glass in the windows, umbrellas, stockings, carpets, cups and saucers, plates and dishes, and a great many more. But spoons they always seem to have had, although, at first, they must have been odd to look at. The Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, all had spoons.

In the earliest beginnings people living by the seashore or by a river bank used to look for shells which they used when they wanted a spoon. It sounds odd to us, does it not? Other people who lived inland, and so had no shells to help them out of the difficulty, used to gather up water in the palm of their hand and drink like that. Then they began in a primitive manner to make vessels of wood or of animal skin, and thus the bowl of a spoon came into use. Then, in course of time, there came to be two kinds of spoons, shell spoons and made spoons. The shells had a rim of metal put round them and a handle attached and like that, of course, they made excellent spoons. Henry VIII., King of England, had six which were made of whelk's shells, fashioned with silver.

The Merry Plowboy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The merry plowboy whistling leads
His dappled horses from the meads,
Before the larks mount to the skies,
And daisies open sleepy eyes.

The dew is yet upon the grass
As through the swinging gate they pass,
And down the tracks left in the lane
By the last laden harvest wain.

Ripe berries in the hedge he sees,
And nuts on little hazel trees;
Around his homespun cap the boy
Entwines a spray of traveler's joy.

The stubble field is broad and long;
The plowboy sings a joyous song,
As he goes plowing up and down,
Turning the soil in furrows brown.

A Child This Day Is Born

A Child this day is born,
A Child of high renown;
Most worthy of a scepter,
A scepter and a crown.

Glad tidings to men,
Glad tidings sing we may,
Because the King of kings,
Was born on Christmas Day.

—An Old Carol.

Botany and Beauty

IF YOU are fond of flowers and have access to a garden or an orchard, you can have blooms in the house long before they open out of doors. All you need to do is to cut off short branches of shrubs and trees which bloom early, putting them into deep vases of water in a fairly warm room. You will be surprised at the rapidity with which the buds throw off their outer cases and unfold into full-bloom flowers.

Can you tell the leaf buds from the blossom buds? It will be interesting to select those which you think will produce blooms and then see if you are right. Remember that the buds which will open into blossoms are usually thick and short, while those which make leaves are long and thin.

You will be interested to find that the flower buds of different trees are located at different places on the branches. Cut a few branches from cherry trees, peach trees and crab-apple trees. Then watch them, from day to day, and note the difference in the way they bloom. I am sure you will find this a very interesting way to get a little knowledge of botany. Among the shrubs which blossom quickly, when taken in to the house, are forsythia and the flowering almond, both common in gardens. The lilacs can be forced, too, but it is necessary to have a much larger branch than with the other shrubs, for otherwise the flowers will stop developing when about half open.

When you start to force your shrubs, pull off about an inch of the bark at the bottom of the branch, and have the water in the holder several inches deep.

Book Plates for Children

Her Book and His Book come in four separate sets, at 50 cents each, for both younger and older children. Each book contains 36 book plates, gummed so that the youthful owners may paste their own plates in the beginnings of a library.

One of the designs for the young-est is that of a little tot seated in a huge chair, with her picture book in her hands, and her two dolls, for the moment quite forgotten, leaning forward and staring at her. From the bow of ribbon on the hatted head of this littlest girl to her slipped feet is portrayed the delight of the absorbed possessor of Her Book.

Origin of the Opal

BOYS and girls are always interested in the origins, or beginnings, of things. I suppose that most of you could tell exactly where our salt comes from, and trace it from the rock salt deposit, or the evaporated sea-water, to the little silver salt-shaker on your table. Probably, too, you could tell where the pretty dishes on our tables came from. You know how, early in the history of mankind, people found that the clay of the earth moistened with water could be made pliable and, when shaped, could be hardened with fire, and then decorated for art's sake; many other everyday articles also you could trace from the source to the finished product. It is an interesting study, often as fascinating as a story.

But in all this delving into the beginnings of things and finding of practical information, it may be well to pause now and then, to consider another side of life—the side which made men want to decorate their clay pottery—the desire for beauty, imagery. On this side, the poets are always ready to speak to us; they can tell us of the origin of the essence of things. For instance, Thomas Moore has a little poem called "Origin of the Opal." Now you will know what an opal looks like; you may have found that the encyclopedia says an opal is "a hydrous mineral, used as a gem, differing from quartz by containing water." But knowing this will explain none of the opal's beauty, the changing lights, the charming flame-like reflections, found in the stone in your ring. The poet explains it all:

A dewdrop came, with a spark of flame
He had caught from the sun's last ray,
To a violet's breast, where he lay at rest
Till the hours brought back the day.

And then he goes on to tell how the rose looked into the dewdrop and left a bit of her reflected color; how the dewdrop looked up into the sky, and caught the blueness of the heavens; how the shining leaflet saw itself in the glistening dewdrop; and, finally, the north wind blew his cold breath and transfused the beauty of the reflections of the dewdrop:

And a maiden fair, who was walking
Next morning an opal found.

When you have read this little poem, you will know something about an opal; you will look at your opal with new interest and affection; you will have a genuine bit of beauty distilled from this bit of earth, sky, and water, called an opal. Take a book of Thomas Moore's poems and read for yourself "Origin of the Opal."

The Word "Boycott"

The word "boycott" is a famous instance of a nickname getting into the dictionary and staying there both as a noun and as a verb. In the troublesome times in Ireland, in the early eighties of the last century, a Captain Boycott, land agent to Lord Erne, found himself in conflict with his employer's Irish tenants. For they refused to gather in Lord Erne's crops. The matter was finally settled by a party of Orangemen from the North, who gathered in the crops and took Captain Boycott with them to a place of safety. But the name of the captain was applied to the process of ostracizing a person, putting him beyond the pale, so to speak.

The boycott is especially developed as a weapon of offense or defense among the Chinese, who employed it to some extent many centuries before Captain Boycott had his controversy with Lord Erne's tenants. Recent events have indicated, in the course of the controversy between China and Japan, that the boycott is destined to play an important part in the ultimate solution of what is known as the Far Eastern question. For in China the boycott is in a peculiar sense an expression of public opinion.

My Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
In Mother's bookcase is one shelf,
Conveniently low,
Where live the books that I myself
Can read and love and know.

Travels in countries far away,
School stories, poetry,
Annals with colored pictures gay,
And nature books you see.

My books are friends: I never tire
Of them. In winter drear
I read aloud when round the fire
The others sit to hear.

Things We Do

In each of the following sentences is a word telling of some common thing which people do—the letters spelling each being in their correct order.

- I do hardly anything else each evening, but read good books.
- If one is wise, he arranges matters so that he can do his work without haste.
- Ripe apples, mellow in September, are most welcome.
- Do you work? Don't make it as tedious as you can; make play of it.
- Would you like a tour around the world?
- If there is anything else, where is it?
- He was well over the wall before I overtook him.
- Always sign important documents with ink.
- It is very convenient to be able to sew or knit.
- A scholar should not ask a teacher for help unless it is really necessary.

The key to the puzzle, European Authors, which appeared on this page for Dec. 7, is as follows:

- Dante.
- Dickens.
- Elliot.
- Keats.
- Vernon.
- Black.
- Hardy.
- Reads.
- Wags.
- Lamb.

Betsy and the Funny Man Write a Story

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IT WAS a gray afternoon out of doors, and no time for anybody to be playing in the front yard. Betsy junior had wanted to go out and play, but Betsy had told her, firmly and sensibly, just as Betsy's mother had told Betsy a little earlier, that it was likely to rain any minute, and so the best place to play was inside the house where they had a roof over them like a big umbrella. Betsy junior had said nothing, although, if Betsy had squeezed her in the right place, she would have said "ma-ma-ma-ma," and now she sat on the sofa, with her feet straight out in front of her, staring with her large blue eyes at an interesting picture of Gen. George Washington and his horse, and was very well satisfied.

But Betsy did not feel like sitting on a sofa and looking all the rest of the afternoon even at Gen. George Washington and his horse. A fire burnt in the fireplace, and now and then a log fell and a lot of sparks rushed up the chimney.

Sparks are like birds that gaily fly up the black chimney to the sky. Sometimes a solitary spark. And then a flock against the dark. And so, you see, day after day. A great big woodpile flies away.

But Betsy was no more interested in sparks flying up the chimney, though sometimes she liked to sit and watch them, than she was in Gen. George Washington and his horse.

"I think," said Betsy at last, "that I will write a story."

It was a fine chance to write a story. The big writing table was there with paper and pencils, only it was much higher up than Betsy's own desk in the play-room. But that made no difference. She got the dictionary from the bookshelves and put it on the desk chair, and a cushion on top of the dictionary, and climbed up on the cushion. He feet dangled, but she could reach the paper and pencils. She was so busy that she didn't even look up when the Funny Man came in to return a book he had borrowed. It was one of the odd things about the Funny Man that he never came just to make a visit and talk with your mother and father, like some other gentlemen, but was always dropping in to borrow or return something. Once he had dropped in before breakfast and borrowed a trying pan.

"Social correspondence," said the Funny Man, "does take up a lot of one's time."

"I'm writing a story," said Betsy.

"They didn't," said Betsy. "Peter had a list of things that his mother had given him. And the grocery man did them up, and put them in a basket for Peter to carry, and told him to be very careful not to break the eggs. And on the way home Peter and Beatrice met a horse and a cow."

"And a lion and a bear," said the Funny Man.

"They didn't," said Betsy. "Peter had a list of things that his mother had given him. And the grocery man did them up, and put them in a basket for Peter to carry, and told him to be very careful not to break the eggs. And on the way home Peter and Beatrice met a horse and a cow."

"And a lion and a bear," said the Funny Man.

THE HOME FORUM

The Horizon or the Hotel

SUDDENLY my camp-companion flung down the pot-lid over our feebly boiling potatoes with a resounding bang, lay back against a tree trunk, turned his face to the sky, and laughed. He laughed so loudly and so long that the four crows in a neighboring pine took wing with excited clamor, and the squirrel above our heads, which had hitherto shown a friendly disposition, began to scold at the top of his lungs.

Henderson is ordinarily a quiet fellow and seldom gives voice to the vast funds of glee within him; but when he does begin to laugh he makes up for lost time. Just what he saw in our rather prolonged preparations for a woodland meal that had so tickled his fancy I could not guess. To me, I confess, the fact that our potatoes had been on the fire more than an hour and were not yet edible had begun to seem a little exasperating.

I took the first gap in his hilarity to remark with some asperity: "Perhaps you will have the kindness to explain what you think you are laughing at."

"O, nothing much," said he. "Only, that's the thirteenth time, and—ah—He rolled over on his back and laughed again until the mountains rang.

"Thirteenth what?" said I, with increased severity.

"Thirteenth—why, thirteenth time I've poked those potatoes to see if they were done. And they're as raw at this minute as the day they came out of the hill."

It was at this point that Henderson really began to laugh. What had preceded was only a prelude. I saw clearly that this was one of those moods of his which I cannot understand at all, try as I may.

Therefore I left him to rock and roll and shout while I continued my preparations for supper in a dignified silence. The squirrel and my uproarious friend made an animated duet.

"Don't you see it, old fellow?" he gasped at length, looking up at me wistfully through a mist of joyous tears.

"Don't I see what?"

"Don't you see how funny it all is? Potatoes, you know. Poked 'em thirteen times. No answer. Still raw as cucumbers. O, please say you see the point!"

"Friend Henderson," I said patiently, "you know I'm not quick at these things. It may be very funny, as you seem to think, for a man who has walked fifteen miles up a mountain with a sack of potatoes on his back to wait an hour and a half for those same potatoes to boil. It may be riotously funny to some people. I observe, in fact, that it actually is so. But if you persist in asking me what I think, I must say that I find it only mildly humorous, if at all."

"Mildly humorous!" shrieked my gay companion, kicking his heels in the air. "O, 'mildly humorous,' quotha. How many times does he think would be funny?"

"A fool! A fool!" said I. "I met a fool in the forest. A motley fool!"

"But look here, my dear. Let me make it quite plain to you. . . draw a diagram of the joke, as it were. Yesterday, down in that city hotel, you ordered potatoes for dinner, didn't you?"

"I did. And would that I might do so again this minute."

"You said, 'Potatoes, please,' and on they came in less than five minutes, done to a turn."

"I grant it. Why remind me of that at such a time?"

"And tonight we gather armfuls of sticks from far and near, build a rock stove, peel the potatoes over the brook—those same potatoes we have lugged fifteen miles up a steep mountain—and set them over to boil. Half an hour passes. No results. Another half hour. Then I begin to poke. I poke them thirteen times. They give no sign. And still you can't see anything to laugh at."

"Not yet. But if you proceed patiently as you have begun, perhaps I may."

"Well, I suppose the heart of the whole jest, if you must have it put into words of one syllable, is this: You and I are doing, really, a ridiculous thing. We might have stayed at that good hotel down there and had potatoes galore for the asking. . . potatoes boiled, baked, mashed, fried and stringed. Instead, we walk all day with our potatoes on our backs, toil for ninety minutes at cooking them, and then can't have any. We turn back on civilization when we started up this trail."

"So it's the contrast between what we might have had with no effort and what we have earned by all this hard work that makes you laugh?"

"Something like that."

"Yet I think we are doing a perfectly natural thing."

"O, yes; natural as rain. But perfectly natural things are often so frightfully funny."

"People talk as though the love of the wilderness were something new. I believe it has always been in human nature since there was a civilization to run away from. Jason and Argonauts turned their backs on the comfortable hotels of Iolchus when they sailed away after the golden fleece. Ulysses abandoned the table d'hotes of Ithaca, and Sir Francis Drake those of Plymouth. Younghusband found cooking very slow work in the Himalayas, as did Peary at the Pole. This flight from luxury is a curious thing and hard to explain; but it's universal, and therefore not funny."

"You mean that a small majority in every gen-

Kew Gardens

STROLLING on the edge of the wood which surrounds Queen Victoria's cottage, one suddenly came upon an alleyway cut through the trees, the floor of which was carpeted so thickly with bluebells that they gave an azure haze to the air. Close at hand the river Thames with wooded bank beyond etherialized in the soft blue mist.

In this bluebell-carpeted wood and surrounded with rhododendrons is the thatched cottage which Queen Victoria loved. In the alleyway she had a seat placed, and a little notice now states that she hoped the view would be always kept in its simple rustic loveliness.

In Kew Gardens, England's wonderful beeches,



QUEEN'S COTTAGE, KEW GARDENS

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eration has felt and followed the lure of the horizon. If everyone felt it, there would be nothing for you and me to run away from. But all the explorers, all hermits, a poet here and there, and every happy vagabond who builds his supper fire tonight under a bridge in an old tin pall . . . they have felt it and are of the elect. "Allons, Camarades! Afoot and light-hearted, we take to the open road." Even the birds, every spring and autumn, feel the pull of the horizon, hear some far-borne call from the outer edge of distance. As for me, I can see that it is funny, at least in some aspects, and you feel that it is very deep down in me.

"I must go, go, go away from here. On the other side the world I'm over-due. Send the path is clear before you. When the great dawn lightens o'er you And the red gods call for you."

"But look here, Henderson! I've just poked the potatoes the fourteenth time, and they are done."

"All they needed was a bit of verse, apparently."

"And a long volley of laughter. George Meredith neglected to mention among the uses of the comic spirit that it could make potatoes boil."

"Now that they are done," said my friend, "let us be scornful of all hotels. This fairly flat rock, bestrewn with autumn leaves will be our sufficient table, gorgeously bedecked. Who dines tonight in a loftier room, or in one with richer tapestry? We know this hotel. It's under good management, has two excellent cooks, two waiters who are marvels of patience, and the rates are low. I see that the squirrel is still in the musician's gallery. I give my vote for the horizons after all. Please pass the salt."

Trees in Winter

A NEW world has manifested itself beyond the belt of trees that throughout the summer guarded, like beautiful solemn sentinels, the mystery of the distant landscape.

"Are we not sufficient?" they asked in the height of their leafy glory when, if only for the shade they gave from the sun, we blessed them. But the months passed by, and with the passing we sought the light between the shadows and were glad of its comfort. And then, one night, a wind blew strong across the country, and the trees commenced to tell their secrets, and we looked through their branches to a shining river, and a distance of wonderful charm.

"It is bleak and cold and forbidding," said a friend from the town, and turned to the house with a shiver.

"It is full of promise and a wider vision!" we cried.

"But the trees are bare and sad," he continued.

"They are busy with growth," we added. "The leaves fall that the new buds may expand; and at night a white robe rises from the fields to cover the branches, and in the morning their dress is all ashine with golden mist."

Winter trees have characters of their own: they are strongly individual. Such beauty of outline is traced by the branches and fine twigs against the sky at sunset; such delicate wonder of silhouette when the moon rises on a frosty night, and nature draws upon the brilliance of the scene outlines of rare artistry as with the needle of a master etcher. When with the first fall of snow the branches grow breath, as it were, lest the weight of shining softness be disturbed, then the winter trees that we have grown to love are dazzlingly beautiful.

Thus does each season in its turn reveal fresh thoughts, and visions of new things.

Simplicity

Highbrow House was furnished well. With many a goblet fair; when they brought the Holy Grail. There was never a space to spare, Simple Cottage was clear and clean. With room to store at will; So there they laid the Holy Grail. And there you'll find it still.

—SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

chestnuts, limes, elms, and Spanish chestnuts, have been given room to grow. In winter with the branches bare of leaves, the blue-grey trunks and limbs of the beeches are a grand sight, while in summer, clothed in verdure, they present the ideal of perfectly shaped trees, and this is the same right through the Gardens.

Walk down one of the perfectly kept grass glades, so perfectly kept that they do not look it, which leads to the miniature rhododendron valley, and when these are in full bloom the eye is almost overwhelmed with the mass of color, so that you are glad to go and sit at the end of the lake and gather in its soft restful beauty, with the sweeping willows dipping the ends of their branches into the water, and the geese, ducks and moorhens paddling about and coming fearlessly to be fed.

And this reminds us of some verses of Alfred Noyes:

The cherry trees are seas of bloom
And soft perfume and sweet perfume.
The cherry trees are seas of bloom
(And oh so near to London).
And there they say when dawn is high
And all the world's a blaze of sky,
The cuckoo though he's very shy,
Will sing a song for London.

For Noah hardly knew a bird
Of any kind that is not heard
At Kew, at Kew in lilac time
(And oh so near to London).
And when the rose begins to put
And all the chestnut spruce are out,
You'll hear the rest without a doubt
All chorusing for London.

You can spend a quiet afternoon in midwinter, with a gale blowing outside, in one of the palm houses, in a summer temperature and amid the scent of flowers.

You may recall the tropics in a hothouse that reminds you of a day in the Malay States, and surrounded with gorgeous orange and red canna, and blue and pink water lilies.

If you are there in late autumn, you will see a most wonderful variety of foliage tints that challenge comparison with any in the world.

And in winter, when December twenty-first has passed, you can look forward with all the pleasure of anticipation to spring, with its opening buds, and young green leaves, and singing birds, and all the year round you have been able to know that Kew is beautiful and be thankful that it's "oh so near to London."

Paris During Second Empire

THE Second Empire was essentially Parisian; and as the war with Russia trailed away into incoherence, Paris once more became the centre of the world. The crowds went by in the Champs Elysees to see the Exhibition, and the billowy proliferation of the crinoline was beginning to undulate in the imagination of M. Constantine Guys, whilst the harassed bourgeois of the comic papers stepped warily across its outer edges. The sightseers stood staring . . . in the Palais de l'Industrie; but it was all a shade more foolish, a thought less improving, than the gleaming monument of good intentions with which Prince Albert had obliterated Hyde Park four years before.

It was a rustling age of millinery and dance-music. At Fontainebleau some one turned the handle of a mechanical organ as the couples swung round the ball-room, because, as the Emperor said, an orchestra is so awkward: "Is racontent ce qu'il ont vu ou ce qu'il n'ont pas vu." They danced at Court or posed in fancy dresses for M. Gavarni to draw them. They danced at the Bal Mabille and Valentino, and the town was beginning to sway to the measure which swung and quickened and rose until the Second Empire danced to an air of Offenbach out of the gaslight into the cruel sunshine of 1870.

At the Tuilleries a lovely lady with sad, sloping eyebrows and a strange smile sat at dinner-table angles to M. Winterhalter, whose kindly imagination had peopled the thrones of Europe with a race of beauties. But Eugenie had not inherited the accumulated ugliness of a dynasty; and as she sat amongst her ladies, he hardly needed, he almost forgot to flatter. She was still beautiful, and as her

Considering the Lifes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN have ever turned instinctively to the beauties of earth, and sky, and sea for inspiration and comfort. The Bible is full of phrases which describe the uplifting influence of nature on the thoughts of men. The psalmist sang, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork." Moses received the Ten Commandments on the mountain. Jesus went up into the mountain to pray. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence

cometh my help," sang the psalmist. The shepherd drew peace and comfort from the "still waters" and the "green pastures." And David often turned to "consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained," and praised God for "his wonderful works."

Perhaps there are so-called practical thinkers today who say: "What have the beauties of nature to do with the problem of living? How can gazing at a beautiful tree benefit a man?" The answer is that the contemplation of a tree, as merely so much wood, bearing leaves, might not benefit one who was in no need of wood or leaf; but the recognition that the tree symbolizes strength, beauty, shelter, is most assuredly helpful. For every thought that enables us, even symbolically, to obtain a better understanding of God's ideas, helps us to better living. Every thought which turns us to good cannot fail to bless.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 329), acknowledges "an obstinate penchant for nature in all her moods and forms." To her, the beauties of nature symbolized the wonders of the one Infinite Mind. She tells us in "Rudimentary Divine Science" (p. 6), "All beauty and goodness are in and of Mind, emanating from God." The student of Christian Science finds his pleasure in nature greatly increased through the teachings of Mrs. Eddy; for he not merely sees the apparent manifestation of symmetry, color, grandeur, he also looks deeper for the substance of the spiritual idea which the material manifestation but hints. He seeks to know more about the Infinite Mind, in which abides all beauty and intelligence, and of which the material universe is but the dim shadowing forth. The material flower will apparently wither, the frostbitten leaf drop to the ground and be lost in the myriad processes of nature; even the long-lived tree will finally decay; but the spiritual concept of tree, and leaf, and flower will never die. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 508), "The only intelligence or substance of a thought, a seed, or a flower is God, the creator of it."

In the glory of the autumn woods may be found many a helpful thought for those who seek the understanding of spiritual substance and the meaning of beauty. As we gaze into a wooded ravine, the eye sweeps from the leaf-strewn brook to the lacy tree-tops, beholding a glorious panorama of color and symmetry. There is seemingly endless variety in myriad leaves and branches. There is a remarkable gradation of tinting too, from bright green to brilliant red, with every intermediate shade of yellows and browns; and there is wonderful freedom from discordance. The student of Christian Science will not be satisfied with feasting his eyes on this loveliness. He will ponder the meaning of "Infinite," faintly symbolized by the variety of form and color he beholds; he will think of each of God's ideas, contributing its individuality toward the harmony of a perfect universe, symbolized by the harmony in the autumn scene before him.

There is likewise inspiration for many in the contemplation of the heavenly bodies, the stars, and the planets, which by their calm and orderly movements give us a sense of law, order, and obedience. Yet we are aware that the stellar universe is as material as the planet on which we live. The fact that a greater sense of law and order seems to us to prevail among the celestial bodies than in the petty affairs of our world is a useful hint that mortal mind, the carnal mind, or material sense is an enemy instead of a friend of law and order.

Jesus many times used some natural phenomenon to illustrate the lesson he wished to impart. His parables had often to do with nature. The grain of mustard seed, the tares sown among the wheat, the good tree which is known by its fruits—all were symbols of the truths he wished to impart. One of his most loved sayings, the rebuke to the fearful thought which dares not put its trust in God's loving care, turns us to the lesson taught by the flowers: "Consider the lilies of the field!" Whatever form of beauty, grandeur, or power we may "consider," be it the lily of the field or "the moon and the stars," we shall gain a double blessing if we turn our thoughts from them to God, the creator of the universe, and acknowledge Him in all our ways.

Science and Health

With

KEY to THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1922

EDITORIALS

Where Moral Force Is Needed

It is not necessary to overestimate the difficulty of the situation with which the United States has to grapple in the Near East in order to be convinced that it is nevertheless the duty of the American Government to thus grapple with it. Moreover, it is not only the mere sentimentalists, the church people and the spokesmen of the so-called moral element of the Nation who feel it incumbent upon the Government of the United States to take a definite position in support of order in that region. The forces of commerce and finance are likewise interested.

Nevertheless, it will not redound to the credit, either of the Administration or of the people it represents, if it shall seem to defend only the material interests of the Near East. The Christian Science Monitor has no sympathy with the partisan cry that the State Department is moved and actuated only by devotion to American interests in oil fields. That those interests, like others relating to industrial needs of the American Nation, must be guarded by its Government is sufficiently true, but the real animating and motivating force which must compel a certain measure of American intervention in the Near East is the determination on the part of the Government to stand strongly back of those humanitarian sentiments which should actuate civilized governments today.

That such a stand is attended by serious complications is perfectly true. The American representatives at Lausanne are dealing with men who, however well qualified personally for the refinements of civilization, represent what is really a fanatical and barbarous people. It is improbable that either Ismet or Kemal could safely concede all that has been demanded by Western Europe in the Conference. Their own lives would be in danger if they attempted to require of their forces the full measure of protection to minorities which is demanded. Nor is it probable that any one of the nations sitting at the Council Board, with the probable exception of France, is in a position to send troops into the disorganized regions to enforce any mandate that might be laid down at Lausanne. Certainly the United States could not send more than a handful of troops without congressional action, and no American observer will think such action at all easy to obtain.

But that these difficulties exist does not constitute a reason for any lessening of the effort which has evidently been made by the American representatives to attain at least some effective safeguards for minorities within the Turkish territory, and the fullest measure of protection for American educational and religious establishments there. The mass of the Turks may think that in destroying the Greek they have subjugated all of Western Europe. Their leaders, of course, know differently. If there can still be maintained, in the Conference, some semblance of unanimity on the part of the Christian nations there represented, it will strengthen the hand of Ismet and his associates who would like to attempt the seemingly impossible task of impressing a certain amount of civilization upon the Turkish Government. The United States can at least contribute to this unanimity and add its moral force to any that the nations of Western Europe will be willing to exert. It is gratifying to find, on the part of the Administration at Washington, an evident desire to go as far in this direction as seems possible.

It has been announced on behalf of the Democratic leaders in the New York State Legislature that an effort will be made at the coming session of that body to repeal the Mullan-Gage law for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, with a view to taking the prohibition issue out of state politics. That the attempt will be successful is highly doubtful, but even though the enforcement law should be repealed, there is no reason to believe that the question would be removed from the political arena. The advocates of enforcement would assuredly not accept the decision as final, but would make a supreme effort next November to secure the nomination and election of legislative candidates pledged to uphold the Constitution of the United States. Instead of eliminating the liquor question it would indeed make it the chief issue.

The interests seeking the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment will in no way further their cause by weakening its enforcement. That they do not believe what they are saying about the impossibility of effective enforcement is shown by their united opposition to every attempt to secure closer co-operation by the several states with the federal enforcement agencies. If the state laws are of no use in checking violations of the Volstead Act, why all this protest and the demand for their repeal?

It will be unfortunate from every point of view if legislative consideration of many urgent state problems is delayed through pushing to the front in politics a meaningless issue. So far as the states are concerned nothing can be done to permit the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors. This was clearly shown in the case of New Jersey, where a Governor was elected on his pledge to make that State "as wet as the Atlantic Ocean." He has done nothing, and can do nothing, to carry out his promises. He has been elected to the United States Senate because of his wet views, but even there all he can do is to urge the resubmission to the states of a resolution repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. It will not take him long to discover that there is about as much likelihood of the Congress taking such action as there is for the enactment of a law forbidding the Atlantic surges to roll up sand along the New Jersey coast.

The theory that some forms of property should be exempted from taxation is as old, almost, as civilization. That it has in recent times been made to apply to evidences of indebtedness issued by the governments, national, state, and municipal, is reasonable, primarily, because of the assumption that it is compensatory in its processes. It would be regarded as a futile policy which would provide, for instance, for the taxing of a town hall, a county court house, a state capitol, or a national administrative building. Equally it would be idle to tax a highway, a bridge or a public school building, because the payment of such taxes by the people would amount only to a payment to themselves, much as a man would take a dollar bill from one pocket and place it in another.

It was a reasonable supposition, therefore, that this same simple process might apply to certain evidences of indebtedness issued by governmental authority. It seemed reasonable that whereas exemption of such bonds from taxation would make them desirable at a lower rate of interest than would be necessary were such investments and the proceeds therefrom to be taxed, the people, who really stood behind such bonds, would benefit as greatly by according the exemption in the first place as they possibly could by providing for their taxation and indirectly paying the tax themselves.

But in practice, it has been shown, the issuance of tax-exempt securities by cities, counties, and other political divisions has been encouraged and increased, because of the demand for tax-free investments, until the debts assumed by the public have attained tremendous proportions, while the flow of money into necessary industries and utilities has been checked and the estimated return in the form of federal taxes greatly reduced. It is shown by a recent Treasury statement that there are now outstanding some \$11,000,000,000 worth of fully exempt securities issued by the United States Government, its possessions and agencies, and the various states, territories, and political subdivisions thereof. To this vast sum there is being added annually about \$1,000,000,000 in such tax-free securities.

Aside from the inducement to states and political subdivisions of the states to increase their bonded indebtedness to the point of possible extravagance, it appears to have been proved, as has many times previously been made manifest, that that which seems plausible theoretically does not always stand the test of practical application. The enormous increase in the volume of tax-exempt securities threatens to withdraw from ordinary investment the funds necessary to industry, manufacture, and transportation. It has been made to appear that the higher interest charges which essential industries and utilities are forced to pay are being constantly reflected in increased living and transportation costs, and that the exemption enjoyed by those who invest in tax-free securities benefits those who are best able to bear the heavier burden, rather than those who are finding it increasingly difficult to pay their allotted share.

The proposal to change, by constitutional amendment, the existing rule in respect to the right to issue tax-exempt securities, is met, of course, by the opposition of those who insist that reserved prerogatives of the states will be thereby infringed. It is insisted that the national Government, by assessing taxes on state securities, for instance, would injure the market value of such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. But it has been pointed out that the only way in which the federal authority could overstep itself in this respect would be by an act which would impair the credit of the states by forcing the states to sell their bonds at a prescribed rate, or by taxing state securities at higher or discriminating rates. If it is made clear that the purpose of the proposed amendment is to establish a basis of taxation that will be uniform, and that by means of it the injustices that now are practiced will be made impossible, all specious or technical objections should be swept aside.

There has been set in motion in the United States, by the introduction of a resolution submitted by the senior Senator from Massachusetts, the machinery designed to pave the way for comprehensive legislation which will forever put an end to the inhumane exploitation of children in industry. The interesting fact has been disclosed that, although forty-two of the forty-eight states of the American Union have already enacted laws regulating or prohibiting the employment of children in gainful occupations, there remain thus employed more than a million boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen years. It is not sufficient, in attempting to excuse or condone this practice, to plead that the shortage of available labor in the industries where children are employed compels their employment, nor is it convincing to interpose generally the claim that the earnings of such children are necessary to the support of dependent or indigent parents or guardians. The conviction persists that the practices which it is sought to defend can be condoned only upon the theory of selfishness on the part of employer and parent, aided by the ignorance and helplessness of the willing or unwilling victims.

The waste entailed is appalling. A recent survey completed by the Census Bureau in Washington reveals the industrial skeleton in the closet in all its hideous nakedness. No system of padronism, against which the American standards of decency and fairness are arrayed, ever countenanced more revolting abuses. In field and factory, often through the long hours of the night, the hapless victims of industrial greed bend to their ill-paid tasks without hope of release and with little thought of reward. Is it enough that those who profit by such a system are able to produce a crate of vegetables or a bolt of cotton cloth more cheaply than their competitors who observe a fair standard of wages and employment? Is

Taxes, Investments and Exemptions

the intellectual, moral, and physical dwarfing of a million children, future citizens and voters in a great democracy, to be condoned or defended on such grounds?

The answer of the American people to these questions will be instant and emphatic. Twice has the national Congress sought to penalize such practices, but has failed because of declared constitutional limitation of power. Now it is sought, by amendment of the fundamental law, to make possible the enactment of a code which will correct existing abuses. The way should be made straight and plain for the early submission of this amendment to the legislatures of the states.

AS THE Chinese Republic stumbles along into the twelfth year of its picturesque but (today) far from peaceful life, a student of government and well-wisher of popular progress may be forgiven if he asks whether this vast experiment ever can succeed. Its mere mass hinders its advance. Each successive detail seems to shackle progress. Ministry follows ministry with the very seasons. Now this figure rises, now that faction, but, to judge from surface conditions, no essential change takes place in national affairs. Today the mandarin influence may show supreme. Tomorrow the militarists will be back in the saddle once more. It looks to be one hopeless round of corruption and narrow ambition.

He is a bold man who ventures to foretell how it will all work through to its inevitable conclusion, or along what road. Work through it will, however; for the basic traits of the people are such that no other result is possible, when gradually they shall have evolved, under the pressure of world contact, from their present acceptance of a good society as of itself sufficient to the place where they shall demand good government as well.

In that day the consortium will go through, bringing not only industrial development but also a mightily needed rehabilitation of financial control and usage, which never can be achieved by the mere appointment of whatever commission. The municipal administration will be improved, too. The judicial system will be reformed, till, bit by bit, piece after piece of the Chinese puzzle will be fitted into its place and chaos will be order.

To scrap an autocracy centuries old and set up a republic in its stead is no small task at best; attempted in the face of conditions fairly to be seen as medieval, it is a labor such as might give pause to the stoutest of reformers. Moreover, the costs of democracy come especially high when foreign interference has been usual, and that is, of course, the case with this great yellow land. Instead, then, of the easy, offhand decision that the Chinese never can accomplish that which the Occident has hoped, it would be well to realize what already they have done—even to stop and think what Western peoples have achieved under somewhat similar circumstances. For a single instance, there is France. In a century and a quarter only she has been republic, dictatorship, empire, monarchy, republic again, once more empire, and, now yet again, republic. As they sometimes remark in that same country: "It gives one furiously to think." If 400,000,000 Chinese have not found themselves in a dozen years, this is not a sign of national incompetence.

ALREADY, in some of the cities and towns of New England and in other sections of the Atlantic seaboard

states, decision is being sought or arrived at as to the adoption or refusal to adopt for the coming spring and summer season the daylight-saving plan which has been experimented with quite generally in recent years. Like so many other questions which present themselves for settlement, daylight-saving is opposed or favored usually most ardently by those whose occupations or pleasures it intimately affects. As a utilitarian method its advantages, economically, seem very largely to have been lost sight of. From that standpoint it unquestionably has a strong appeal. Lengthening the working day in the beginning, and ending it an hour earlier, conserves artificial light and makes the playtime after office or school hours appreciably longer. All these things, from the viewpoint of the urban dweller, are commendable. The farmer and the commuter, the latter often obliged to cover long distances by train night and morning, are not quite so enthusiastic in their support of the plan.

Another serious objection to the arrangement by which states, communities and cities reserve to themselves the right to decide whether or not they will adopt daylight saving, is the confusion which is caused in the matter of railway schedules and time-tables. The two-clock fallacy, endured for so many years by those cities in the United States which found it difficult to adapt themselves in all particulars to the standard-time schedules, has become thoroughly discredited. Being obliged to calculate that it is 9 o'clock when the watch says it is 10 o'clock, or that it is supposed to be 1 o'clock when the sun and the railway clocks say it is noon, involves a confusing mental somersault which grows uninteresting as the time draws near when all clocks and watches can be presumed to tell nothing but the truth.

The wise course, all the circumstances considered, undoubtedly would be to agree, sectionally or regionally, if acceptance of a national plan is found impossible, upon the adoption of daylight saving for an entire zone, or that it should not be arbitrarily employed by any state, community, or city therein. There is a reasonable view to be taken of the matter, and a right decision to be reached upon the basis of the value or the utility of the method when generally applied. The advantages and disadvantages should be weighed, and the decision reached should be final and be concurred in unquestioningly by all those within the prescribed boundaries. Whatever value the method has is lessened by the confusion which present practices make unavoidable.

China's Chances

Editorial Notes

WHEN Germany offered to pay a large portion of its indebtedness in lumber and various forest products, it thereby unconsciously administered a rebuke to America, which that country would do well to heed. The fact that Germany, heavily populated as it is and has been for many a decade, should be in a position to offer the products of its forests as one of the most important sources of reparation payment is, indeed, full of national significance for the people of the United States, in which country for many years the magnificent virgin forests of the country have been cut down, without adequate measures being taken to replant the vast areas from which the timber has been taken. According to reliable statistics, moreover, there is 11 per cent more timber in the Black Forest of Germany today than in 1914, compared to which, for instance, the states bordering on the Great Lakes in the United States, which were once the greatest producers of lumber, are now importing it to keep their factories busy. Today, when the art of reforestation is so thoroughly understood, there is indeed no excuse for the condition which is to be found in many parts of America, and unless drastic steps are taken to offset the present waste of timber lands, the outlook for the future along this line is none too bright.

A WORLD public opinion, breaking through national boundary lines and forcing a world solution of those international problems which are blocking the road to peace and progress in Europe, is what Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, sees as the channel through which will come that harmony of the nations which may surely be anticipated before long. Moreover, adds M. Thomas:

Whatever the settlement may be, it cannot be such as to efface from the conscience of humanity the sense of right and wrong. There are certain responsibilities in connection with the war which cannot and should not be covered up by an economic adjustment or settlement. But the attempt to secure economic reconstruction, and an attempt to improve conditions of life and labor cannot and should not be subordinated to any permanent hostility of race.

In reality, it makes little difference what the obstacles may be that present themselves, the attempt which will be successful in the end must be the one which will aim to settle the economic difficulties with which the world is beset in a sense of solidarity and conciliation between all peoples.

ONE of the characteristics of the new British Premier which is not much talked about is the fact that he is a teetotaler. Then, too, he is to some a most likable man, and though he may not be so to all, practically everyone would agree that he stands far above most others in point of character. With an almost morbid sense of disinterestedness, he is a man of extraordinary dependability, and ruthless once he is satisfied that his course of policy is a right one. By nature very affectionate, he has not, however, as wide a circle of friends or as many interests as most men living active lives and holding large positions. Willing to take advice, he is yet a man of strong individuality, the story being told that he said of one man who has been intimately associated with him in the public thought, "I never failed to be interested and amused by what he had to say, nor have I ever been moved by his advice." On the whole a most remarkable character is the man who is attempting the difficult task of standing at the helm of British politics today.

ALTHOUGH Col. T. L. Huston of New York, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared after a meeting of the national and state executives of the veterans in Cincinnati, in reference to the bonus proposition, that the message from President Harding to the organization, associated with the unanimous adoption of a resolution by the executives indorsing a sales tax as a means of raising the revenue to finance the bonus, meant that the bonus bill "may" be passed at the coming session of Congress, this does not mean that it necessarily "will" be passed. Particularly is this the case because a careful reading of the message from President Harding discloses that he specifically conditions his approval of the bonus on the finding of a feasible means of financing the burden. It will be remembered in this connection that it was the very fact that in his opinion no such means had been found before that led Mr. Harding to veto the bill in the summer, and a sales tax is not original with the veterans.

THERE is a praiseworthy note of optimism in the message published by William Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State, in the Newry Telegraph. It reads, in part:

Even after the finding of the boundary commission we may have to suffer patiently separation of considerable portions of Ulster from the Irish motherland for many years; but that these portions will ultimately join the Province and Ireland is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow.

To Mr. Cosgrave and his followers is earnestly commended the sentiment voiced by the poet Montgomery in "The World Before the Flood":

Hope against hope, and ask till ye receive.

THE advice given by Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, to the students at the College of Charleston, S. C., that they should learn to think, is hackneyed but important. Cultivation of the ability to think is indeed one of the chief ends of training and education. It will, however, be remembered that Jane Taylor has left this message:

Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the grand prerogative of mind.
How few think justly of the thinking few!
How many never think who think they do!

Does the recent announcement that Gabriele d'Annunzio has formed a company for the publication of a daily newspaper mean that he has decided to beat his airplanes into printing presses?

Taking Prohibition Out of Politics

The Industrial Slavery of Children

The Two-Clock Fallacy